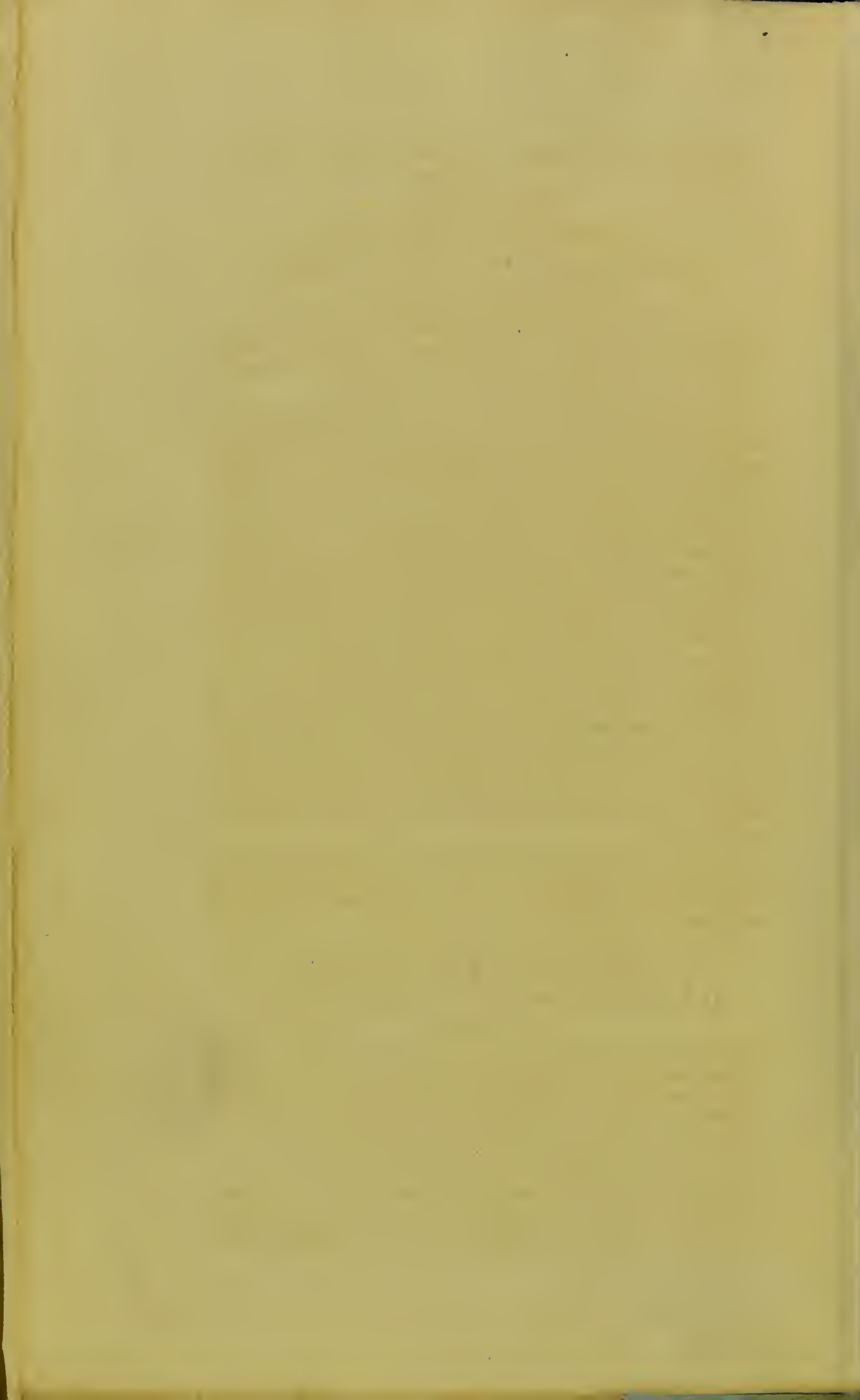




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**A PRACTICAL ESSAY ON  
RINGWORM OF THE SCALP,  
SCALDED HEAD,  
AND THE OTHER SPECIES OF PORRIGO ;  
IN WHICH THE PATHOLOGY OF THESE DISEASES IS FULLY  
EXPLAINED, AND SUCCESSFUL METHODS OF TREATMENT  
COPIOUSLY DETAILED.—*Third Edition.***

“ That medicine is a science somewhat different from all others in respect to the degree of certainty attached to its principles, will be pretty generally admitted; and a great part of this uncertainty we are wont to attribute to the circumstance that the objects of our investigation are concealed from view. That this, however, does not constitute the whole of the difficulty with which the pathologist and practitioner have to contend, are pretty evident, from the fact that those deviations from the healthy state which implicate the surface, and which are therefore obvious to the senses, are as much the subjects of doubt and difficulty as are those the nature and remedial demands of which are inferred from symptoms and not from sight. Such being the uncertain state of things in reference to skin diseases, a sensible and well conducted attempt to improve any part of demoid pathology and practice must be received with complacency; and we are happy in being able to say we have perused the tract before us with no inconsiderable satisfaction, thinking, as we do, that attention to the precepts it enjoins will be productive of much benefit in the particular complaints adverted to by the author.

“ We can conscientiously recommend the work to the perusal of our professional readers. We may add, that it is penned in a pleasing style, and even as a literary performance is deserving every praise.”—*London Medical Repository.*

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**A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON  
DISEASES OF THE SKIN,**

COMPREHENDING

The Substance of the Essay to which the Royal College of Surgeons awarded the Jacksonian Prize, with an Account of such Facts as have been recorded on these Subjects, and Original Observations. The whole Arranged with a view to Illustrate the Constitutional Causes of these Diseases, as well as their Local Characters. *Third Edition, 1829.*

“ The Skin, while it is the most extended organ in the human body, is very curious and complicated in its structure; very diversified in its functions; widely related in its sympathies; and



prone to numerous diseases. So numerous, indeed, are its diseases, at least in appearance, that they have been made to cover nosological charts large enough for the study of a whole life. Even the perusal of Alibert and Willan is a task of no trifling difficulty; for, although the eye may be amused by the beauty of deformity in the plates, the memory and judgment are distracted, fatigued, and ultimately dissipated by the innumerable distinctions without difference, or differences without use. Mr. Plumbe has for some time paid attention to cutaneous diseases, and is well known as the author of a work on Porrigo, already noticed in this journal. In the work before us he has steered as widely as possible of those numerous divisions into species where slight variations only exist, and those endless distinctions, without real differences, adopted by others, as being calculated to discourage the student rather than promote the knowledge of the subject. After the extensive analysis we have given, and not making criticism our trade, we shall say little on the merits or demerits of Mr. Plumbe's work. It has originality; and we think he has corrected the erroneous notions of more celebrated authors than himself, and we venture to say it will go through several editions."—*Medico Chirurgical Review*.

"If Mr. Plumbe has in his new views of an old subject improved our notions of the relative bearings of its different parts and given greater consistency and totality to the whole—if he has made what was before obscure, intelligible—if he has lopped off redundancies and opened up the avenues which led to the obscure and hitherto inaccessible parts of the science, we, in our humble estimate of the march of human knowledge, think he has done a great deal. Now this is what we conscientiously think Mr. Plumbe has done, and we feel therefore, as members of the profession, under obligations to him for the pains he has taken in investigating with so much pathological acumen the different forms of chronic cutaneous diseases, and for the skill he has displayed in their arrangement. We shall give the best proof we can of our sincerity in this acknowledgment, by appropriating an unusually large portion of our pages to the analysis of the work. We are, on the whole, well satisfied with the author's classification, and we think it but a small compliment to him to say, that it is decidedly superior to the well known divisions of Drs. Willan and Bateman. Throughout the whole of the work, we must do him the justice to say, he has carefully abstained from multiplying names and subdividing diseases into species differing from each other in points of no pathological importance; and in this course he has evinced, as it appears to us, much good sense, and a complete emancipation from scientific frippery.

"We have said enough, we think, to satisfy our readers that it is a good book, and worthy a place in their libraries. It does great credit to the author's industry and talent, and we can conscientiously say, we have derived much instruction and pleasure from its perusal."—*London Medical and Physical Journal*.

*Small Pox and Vaccination*

A

POPULAR AND IMPARTIAL  
ESTIMATE  
OF THE PRESENT  
VALUE OF VACCINATION,  
AS A SECURITY AGAINST  
SMALL POX,  
AND OF THE DANGER OF ENCOURAGING OR  
TOLERATING THE INOCULATION OF  
THE LATTER.

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ADDRESSED TO PARENTS AND THE PUBLIC.

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BY  
SAMUEL PLUMBE, M. R. C. S.  
OF THE MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY; SENIOR SURGEON TO THE ROYAL  
METROPOLITAN INFIRMARY FOR CHILDREN, &c. &c.

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1830.

12433



## DEDICATION.

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TO THE VESTRY OF  
ST. GILES IN THE FIELDS,  
AND ST. GEORGE, BLOOMSBURY.

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GENTLEMEN,

I have two reasons for offering to your attention the following brief Observations. I obtain the opportunity of soliciting the continuation of your attention to the fact, that a large portion of the parishes, over the affairs of which you preside, is still subjected to the visits of unmitigated Small Pox, and a degree of mortality unknown within an equal space in any part of this metropolis or coun-

try ; while it affords me the means of thanking you for the steps you have recently humanely taken with a view to the diminution of so serious an evil.

That, by securing to the poorer classes of your parishioners the advantages of gratuitous vaccination, you will be directly instrumental in the salvation of human life, sufficient evidence will be found in the following pages. Were any motives less disinterested than those which spring from common humanity, capable of actuating you—and I should do you injustice by the suspicion—I might add, that while you are thus serving the poor of your parishes, you are sweeping infection from the very thresholds of your own doors.

I will not say, I *hope* to see your measures crowned with success, and the mortality speedily checked, for that they *will* and *must* be so I have placed before you sufficient

proof. Providence has never yet, whatever may have been alleged to the contrary, refused its protection against the "Plague of Small Pox," wherever Vaccination has been employed.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

SAMUEL PLUMBE.

7, BEDFORD PLACE,

October 8th, 1830.

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## INTRODUCTION.

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“THE doubts of many as to the efficacy of Vaccination, which had died away under the weight of evidence in its favour, have by recent circumstances been revived, and there are now numberless parents suffering under the most cruel apprehensions, lest their children should in after life be subject to the most formidable and fatal of all diseases.”

Ten years have now elapsed since the sentence above quoted appeared in one of the most extensively circulated, and ably conducted, periodical journals of the day. That at that period the assertion was entitled to all the importance of an incontrovertible fact, no one will deny ; and the writer himself, a friend as he evidently is to truth and to humanity, must, as well as many of his readers,



feel its applicability, to a certain extent, to the present.

It is much to be feared that apostacy from the cause of Vaccination is, in many parts of England, silently and insidiously extending itself, while the former friends of the practice are either lulled into security by erroneous notions as to its innate power of advocating its own cause; or by that indifference to worldly matters which naturally takes possession of us as life draws towards its close, and the stage on which we formerly acted gradually recedes from our view. Few medical men, at the present day, can have failed to observe that the confidence formerly and even recently placed in it by society at large, has undergone diminution; and that the parents of the rising generation are much influenced by the shaken faith of that which witnessed the first appearance of this blessing to the human race. Not being alarmists, however, we should not, at present, go the length of confirming to its fullest extent the quotation we have employed; but it will be apparent enough, notwithstanding, as we proceed, that much more was done formerly than continues now to be done in the cause, and that the beneficial results of increased exertions are by no means doubtful.

Life itself is short, but the period during which any part of mankind can be induced to fix its at-

tention on that which concerns the whole is shorter still ; the period which the name of Jenner gave such interest to is passing by, and the inertness and indifference natural to the human race, in the absence of excitement, is now beginning to manifest itself. Those who thirty years since were foremost in the ranks, in advocating the cause of Vaccination, think, and perhaps think rightly, that they have done enough to justify them in calling on their successors to tread in their steps. Have they or have they not, reason to complain, that this call has not been obeyed? The time is arrived when younger energies, and more decided measures, are loudly and imperiously demanded from those who understand and duly appreciate its value.

The real happiness of mankind must ever depend more on community of health, than on pecuniary or any other circumstances ; and it is to little purpose we labour to benefit ourselves, if the fruits of such labours are not peaceably shared by those on whom our affections are accustomed to rest. The loss of a darling child at any period of our lives is a dreadful calamity. Even when it comes upon us without warning, under the dispensations of providence, few can bear it with indifference ; but when the direct instrumentality of a disease which might have been avoided, and the means of avoiding which have been providentially placed

before us, becomes apparent, compunction and regret, even of the keenest kind, cannot fail to overtake us.

That such cases are the not uncommon results of experience cannot be denied ; and does it not become the positive duty of every friend of humanity, to point out the means by which they may be prevented ? But how, it may be asked, are we to accomplish this desirable end ? Is it by reproaching the affectionate parent with lack of industry, in enquiring into facts relating to, and studying the history of Small Pox and Vaccination ? For not making his mind familiar with the destructive mortality which has for ages marked the course of the former, in almost every part of the civilized globe ; and for omitting to study the voluminous details and practical observations which have established the resplendent value of the latter, are we to charge him with want of parental feeling ? Does the education and leisure of a thousandth part of society, qualify them to understand and duly appreciate the latter ; or a ten thousandth part, to study and read without horror, the devastation and misery which the former has been the instrument of ? But, it will be asked, and this is a question which can never be met by *all*, to whom it may be addressed, with feelings of the most perfect satisfaction, to whom are we to look up for information and confidence



in doubt and difficulty? To whom are we to refer for evidence which shall convince us that our terrors, excited by tender attachment to threatened infants, are unfounded or capable of removal? Is it to all and every one, who presumes to wear the name and assume the character of a medical practitioner? Is it from all medical practitioners, who from a concurrence of fortunate circumstances have been able to obtain the good opinions of their friends and patients, that this appeal is met by a proper return or not? Does the influence of exaggerated reports of a case, or cases of Small Pox, fraught as it is with anxiety, and distrust, and apprehension in the minds of parents of every class and grade in society, constantly and uniformly meet with that kind and humane opposition, in reasoning and in argument, which it is the peculiar province and duty of the medical practitioner to enforce?

Upon the answers to these questions, we shall be content to found our claims for the attention of the public to the following observations.

To bring back with renewed energy the thoughts and interests of those who were the earliest friends of Vaccination is not our task, and could not now be a matter of very confident expectation of accomplishment were we to entertain it; many of

them have long since passed to other scenes and feelings; and others who remain may not be unwisely engaged in preparing to follow them.

To place at large before the present generation the facts and deductions which learning and enquiry a quarter of a century past, thought it wise to confine to a few, and to enable every parent of infant children to judge of this momentous question, as it ought at this period to be placed before them, is what we may hope to effect; and if we can but do this our labours will not be in vain.

The first observation which strikes us in the course we have traced out, is *the utter forgetfulness or ignorance of the dreadful character and destructive consequences of the pest denominated Small Pox*, evinced by many of our cotemporaries as Parents. When they speak of the failures of Vaccination, and the cases of the former disease (which they are in the habit of stating to be of frequent occurrence, every day multiplying and increasing in virulence), we cannot often, be our exertions what they may, retire with perfect satisfaction to ourselves, that we have wrought any beneficial effect in the cause; for the prejudices of our opponent are too often interwoven with the advantages of a good education, he speaks to us,



as unquestionably he ought to speak, with the feelings of a man who has doubts on a vital subject, and is determined to be satisfied. In some cases he is content to take the assurances of his medical attendant as a reason for a truce in the discussion; but he is rarely, if ever, convinced by the arguments and observations which the latter has time to afford him; and he becomes a sceptic because he has not the facts and data on which he is to form his opinion, placed fully and clearly before him.

Can it be a matter of doubt, that if any degree of facility existed in making himself completely informed on the subject, he would fail to avail himself of it? and is it not certain that every parent, so informed and so convinced, would feel himself bound in his own person to advocate the cause of Vaccination, and stem the tide of prejudice against it, not only in his own domestic, but every other circle in which he may happen to move? If these questions admit of being answered in the affirmative, surely a compilation which shall embody facts so concisely as to secure the attention, and obtain the conviction, of such individuals cannot be useless.

The diffuseness and technicality of medical writers have hitherto contributed to discourage the

popular reader from any thing like an attempt to make himself master of the subject; and this is an evil which we have specially endeavoured to avoid ourselves, and correct in others whose works we have made any use of; and if we have failed in making the question alike easily understood by and familiar to all, we certainly have fallen short of our intentions.\*

The value or positive good of any discovery affecting the well-being of mankind, can only be estimated by the reduction of distress and misery which it is capable of effecting; and hence we have endeavoured to place before our readers a fair and unexaggerated picture of the *condition of our fellow creatures subject to the visits of unmitigated Small Pox.*

To those, if such there be, who will say that our views and opinions as to the necessity for publication of the following pages are erroneous—to those

\* Experience and the results of our researches in books are calculated, notwithstanding, to discourage us from the pursuit of such a course; for as a minute branch of the great tree of science, the subject has been, like all others, enveloped in the mysteries of technicality. “He who attempts to make a scientific subject familiar, runs the risk in this country of being deemed superficial, and a plentiful share of dullness combined with a certain degree of *technical precision* are regarded as essential proofs of profundity.”—*Bakewell on Geology*, 1828.

who still maintain that the practice of Vaccination requires no advocates—to those whose faith has remained unshaken, and who think the world at large as fully convinced as themselves, we have but one answer, and it is this : There are thousands of parents, in England alone, who are ignorant enough to seek opportunities of obtaining for their children the inoculation of Small Pox ; and hundreds of persons, calling themselves members of the medical profession, base enough to assist them.\*

Improvements and inventions, having for their objects the increase of the luxuries of the rich, sink into nothing in comparison with those which tend to ameliorate the condition of the poor. But what shall we say for a practice which spreads its powerful protection alike over the palaces of princes, and the peasant's hut—over the mansions

\* This assertion applies to no grade of society particularly, and, I fear, to the poor and uninfluential least of all. It happened to me some time since to be in professional attendance on a young interesting female, suffering from dangerous confluent Small Pox, and, calling early one morning, her father informed me that a gentleman, much distinguished in a sister science, and whose name is extremely well known to the public, had, attended by a medical friend, applied for leave to take variolous matter for the purpose of inoculating his children. Fortunately the parties were referred to me, but they did not honour me with a visit. That the poor and uneducated are not chargeable with total insensibility to the advantages of vaccination, sufficient proof is afforded in the Table No. 2, annexed.

of the rich, and the hovels of the poor : a practice which has rescued, and continues to rescue, thousands from premature death, and tens of thousands from a loathsome pestilential disease, having all the horrors of protracted suffering and deformity in its train ?

7, BEDFORD PLACE, RUSSELL SQUARE,

October 8th, 1830.



## CHAPTER I.

*History of Cow Pox.*

THE appearance in print of Dr. Jenner's Observations on the Power of Vaccination as a Preventive of Small Pox might, with propriety, have fixed the date of commencement of those remarks which we purpose to place before our readers who may feel interested in this momentous question. The details of disclosures from year to year, for many years antecedent to that period by which, step by step, he arrived at his important conclusions, are, however, matters of too much interest to be overlooked; and perhaps no other place could be given with equal propriety to such details as the first of our pages.

“ The discovery of a mode of preventing the Small Pox is one of those splendid events which reflect lustre on the English nation; and it must be interesting to learn, whether this was stumbled on by chance, or unfolded by ingenuity.



“ Edward, a younger son of the Rev. Stephen Jenner, Vicar of Berkeley, in the county of Gloucester, was born in the year 1749. He received a good provincial education at Cirencester; and being intended for the medical profession, was bound apprentice to the first surgeon at Sodbury.

“ About the year 1768, during his apprenticeship, he was aware of a distemper named the Cow Pox, which infested the teats of milch cows, and infected the hands of the milkers, being sometimes a preventive of the Small Pox. As milkers were often applying for remedies to cure festering sores on their chapt fingers, Mr. Jenner had the opportunity of observing them, and he was assured that they were acquired from the cows, who had similar sores on their teats.

“ It was likewise a fact of public notoriety, that the peasants in that county, even when repeatedly inoculated, often resisted the infection of Small Pox. This singular circumstance, together with the foregoing report, made a considerable impression on his youthful mind. At the age of one-and-twenty, he went to London to prosecute his studies, and became pupil to John Hunter, who was rising into celebrity. This surgeon, endowed with an extraordinary capacity, was then pursuing knowledge with ardour, and observing nature with the

piercing eye of genius. Even under such a roof, dull and lively dunces profited little ; while acute and grave students reaped advantages proportioned to their faculties and application : but the solid precepts and ingenious remarks which were sprinkled in the conversation of Hunter, together with such an example of unremitting exertion, strained to the bent the congenial intellect of Jenner ; and this fortunate early intercourse may have largely contributed to his future renown.

“ After Jenner had finished his course of studies in London, he established himself as a surgeon at Berkeley ; and as a recreation during the intervals of business, indulged in those philosophical pursuits for which he had a strong predilection, and, amongst the rest, commenced an enquiry respecting the Small Pox.

“ It was not long before he found a number of persons who had never had the Small Pox, and who resisted that infection, both when exposed to it by intercourse with the diseased, and when repeatedly inoculated. All of them attributed this insusceptibility to their having had the Cow Pox. Yet the older farmers assured him, that this notion was of no very long standing, for they had never heard of it in their younger days.

“ Jenner conjectured, that as the practice of inoculating the Small Pox was also of recent date in that part of the country, this might account for the observation not having been made earlier.

“ He next heard of a great many exceptions to the opinion, and he saw several creditable persons who assured him that they had had the Cow Pox, yet afterwards contracted the Small Pox. The more he enquired, the more examples of this were found.

“ Having applied to the medical gentlemen of the county for authentic intelligence, and consistent statements, they all agreed in declaring from experience that the Cow Pox was only an occasional, and a very uncertain preventive of Small Pox.

*“ All former investigators had been arrested by the opposing facts ; but Jenner was not so easily disheartened : he resolved to go himself into the dairies, to examine both the distempered cows and the milkers, and to scrutinize accurately every peculiarity of the disease.*

“ Having formed this resolution, he first found out that the cows were subject to several kinds of eruptive complaints on their teats ; *some of which were infectious and others not ; but that all which excited sores on the hands of the milkers were in-*



*discriminately called the Cow Pox.* It seemed probable to Jenner, that only one of these disorders could possess the preventive power in question, and he at length ascertained the peculiar eruption to which that property belonged.

“ He then entertained sanguine hopes that by this discrimination he should be able to reconcile the discordant facts ; for he suspected that the belief of the Cow Pox being only an occasional preventive of Small Pox, might be owing to confounding different maladies under the same name.

“ In this expectation he was however disappointed ; for, to his great mortification, he found several examples of milkers who were seized with the Small Pox, after having contracted sores on their hands from the genuine Cow Pox. These most vexatious facts he did not credit lightly ; but having seen several decisive instances, he was compelled to admit them ; and for some time all his hopes of being able to employ the Cow Pox for any useful purpose were extinguished.

“ But Jenner frequently revolved all the phenomena in his mind ; and it seemed to him a strange anomaly in nature, that there should be this singular diversity in human constitutions ; that the same cause should render one portion of mankind invul-

nerable to the Small Pox, and should have no such effect upon another. By exerting himself to clear up this mystery, he at length detected some new peculiarities of the Cow Pox; the attentive consideration of which enabled him to solve every material difficulty. On a minute inspection of the sores produced by the genuine Cow Pox on the hands of different milkers, Jenner observed that their appearance and progress varied remarkably in different persons. In some instances the malady preserved the character of the regular Cow Pox, which was now familiar to him, while in others it appeared like a common ulcer. By carefully tracing back these cases to their commencement, he found that the difference of the disease on the milkers depended upon the period of the disease on the infecting cow. For when a milker was infected by a cow during an early stage of the malady, he contracted the regular Cow Pox; but those milkers who were infected even by the same cow at a more advanced period of the complaint, acquired upon their hands ordinary ulcers.

“ This latter complaint was usually caught by breaking down the crusts on the teats of the infected cows in milking them; it was generally more tedious in healing, and accompanied with more constitutional derangement than the genuine Cow Pox.



“ These observations led him to suspect, that the power of preventing the Small Pox might exist in the malady which was contracted at one period only ; and after much investigation, he at length ascertained, *that the milkers who acquired the Cow Pox from the vesicles on the teats of the cows, while advancing to maturity, were secured from the Small Pox* : while those contaminated by cows in an *advanced period of the disease remained susceptible of the Small Pox*. In fine, from a multitude of cases he was enabled to draw these conclusions ; that the property of preventing the Small Pox appertained only to one of those diseases which were vulgarly denominated the Cow Pox ; and that this power principally resided in the *liquid secreted during the early stages of that disease*. Jenner perceived that these opinions corresponded with remarks which had been made on the Small Pox ; as the liquid most active for variolous inoculation is that which is first secreted ; but the thick matter of pustules which have crusted, though it may excite local inflammation and supuration, yet frequently fails of producing the real Small Pox.

“ Jenner was thus continually meditating upon the facts which he had ascertained, while the frequent occurrence at that time of the Cow Pox in the dairies in Gloucestershire, afforded him opportunities

of multiplying his experiments and advancing his knowledge ; for he had long been struck with the idea that it might be possible to propagate the Cow Pox by inoculation, not only from the cow to the human subject, but also from man to man. And as the complaint, when transferred from the cow to the milker, possessed the quality of preventing the Small Pox ; it seemed probable that this quality might remain, even when propagated in succession from one human being to another.

“ Being powerfully excited by this expectation, he watched for an opportunity of making a series of decisive experiments to ascertain the truth. At length, in the spring of the year 1796,\* the Cow Pox having broken out in a farmer’s dairy near Berkeley, a milk-maid caught the infection in one of her hands, which had been accidentally scratched by a thorn. Jenner, who had then acquired a correct knowledge of the appearance of the malady, perceived that it was the genuine disease; and he selected a healthy boy, who had not had the Small Pox, on whom to make the first trial of inoculating one human being from another with the Cow Pox virus.

“ Accordingly, on the 14th May, 1796, Jenner

\* An Inquiry into the Causes and Effects of the Variolæ Vaccinæ, &c. By Edward Jenner, M. D. F. R. S. page 28.

punctured one of the vesicles on the hand of the milk-maid, and taking a little of the transparent lymph on the point of a lancet, he inserted it into the boy's arm by two superficial incisions, which barely penetrated the surface of the skin. He watched the event which was to decide the completion or extinction of his hopes with trembling anxiety; and saw with delight the incisions gradually inflaming, and assuming nearly the appearance of a part inoculated with variolous matter. On the seventh day the boy complained of uneasiness in the armpit, and had a slight headach; he was also perceptibly indisposed, and spent the night with some degree of restlessness; but on the following day he was perfectly well. Jenner perceived with pleasure, that the similarity between the effects of this new species of inoculation and of the variolous was striking; for the boy had been affected with constitutional symptoms of the same kind, and at the same period, with those which commonly take place in very mild cases of inoculated Small Pox.

“ The inflammation and the changes in the appearance of the incised part, all bore a considerable resemblance to the local effects of ordinary inoculation for Small Pox; yet some differences were remarked: for, after the latter operation, the part suppurates, and when the pustule dries, a yellow

or amber-coloured scab is formed ; whereas Jenner observed, that in the boy's arm the liquid secreted appeared at first to be limpid, and the crust finally assumed a dark hue. The efflorescence also which spread around the incisions, he thought, had more of an erysipelatous appearance than is usual after Small Pox inoculation. It is remarkable that, even in the present state of knowledge, little can be added to the concise description given of his first case ; which terminated by the crusts dropping off, and leaving permanent marks.

“ It was next to be ascertained, whether or not this operation had rendered the boy insusceptible of the Small Pox. The similarity of the local appearances to those which follow variolous inoculation raised Jenner's hopes, while the slightness of the constitutional indisposition depressed him with fears.

“ To determine a point so important to mankind, he inoculated this boy on the first of July following with Small Pox matter ; and, to render the experiment as decisive as possible, several punctures and slight incisions were made on both arms, which were filled with Small Pox matter : yet Jenner had the inexpressible satisfaction to observe, that no other effect was produced, than such a slight and transient inflammation as usually ensues after the



inoculation of persons who had already had the Small Pox.

“ Several months afterwards he repeated the inoculation; but no sensible effect was produced upon the boy's constitution.

“ Those who feel in their breasts the love of mankind, and the passion for fame, will conceive the transports with which this experiment filled the soul of Jenner. He became impatient to finish his work, and to make such a number of experiments as should be deemed conclusive; but a long delay unavoidably ensued, from the Cow Pox having disappeared from the dairies. It recurred, however, in the spring of the year 1798, when, from the wetness of the early part of the season, many of the farmers' horses were affected with sore heels, and soon afterwards the Cow Pox broke out in several of the dairies, affording Jenner the opportunity of resuming his researches.

“ On the 16th of March he vaccinated another boy with virus taken from the teat of an infected cow. This boy was seized on the sixth day with feverish symptoms and vomited; a slight indisposition continued till the eighth day, when he appeared quite well. The progress of the local inflammation was nearly similar to that which had



been observed in the former case; which corroborated the presumption, that the virus taken from an infected cow possessed the same property as that from an infected milker.

“ The vaccine lymph was then transferred to a third individual, and the latter sickened on the seventh day. The constitutional symptoms and the local inflammation in this last case had so striking a resemblance to those subsequent to variolous inoculation, that Jenner was induced to examine the whole body, to see if there was any eruption on the skin; but none appeared. From this latter person several children and adults were likewise vaccinated; and from one of those the lymph was transferred to several others, among whom was his own son, a boy, eleven months old; who, however, did not contract the infection.

“ In detailing the effects in these cases, Jenner appears to have had some apprehensions lest the local inflammation should exceed its due bounds, and he mentions some attempts he made to check it. The means he employed are now known to have been superfluous; but they mark his extreme caution, and how carefully he attended to the safety of his patients while proceeding in a new and unexplored path.

“ A number of these persons were next inoculated with variolous pus, which they resisted, though Jenner deemed it superfluous to put them all to that test. And he ascertained by these experiments, that the vaccine lymph, in passing through a series of five individuals, retained the property of rendering the vaccinated insusceptible of the contagion of Small Pox.

“ From these trials he was led to conceive, that the secretion of vaccine lymph endowed with this beneficial property, might be perpetuated by vaccinating in succession an indefinite number of human beings.

“ In June, 1798, being satisfied with the result of his experiments, he resolved to lay them before the public. He transmitted his manuscript to a correspondent who was in the confidence of Sir Joseph Banks, and requested that it should be laid before him ; not doubting that it would soon be printed in the Philosophical Transactions. Jenner had already contributed several articles to that celebrated collection ; in one of these he had fully disclosed the natural history of the cuckoo, which marked him out for a man of originality : and as none of his former papers on subjects of mere philosophical curiosity had been rejected, he naturally expected, that an Essay promulgating a discovery

of vast utility would be favourably received. But the perusal of his experiments produced no conviction; and he received in reply a friendly admonition that, as he had gained some reputation by his former papers to the Royal Society, it was advisable not to present this, lest it should injure his established credit! This advice, though given with the best design, was neglected with the happiest consequences; for, although disappointed in his favourite mode of ushering his discovery into the world, he was confident that his work required no patronage: and, therefore, after the addition of a few experiments made in this interval, he sent to the press his *Inquiry into the Causes and Effects of the Variolæ Vaccinæ, a Disease discovered in some of the western Counties of England, particularly Gloucestershire, and known by the name of the Cow Pox.*

“ The title was unattractive, and the style unadorned; yet this short treatise, from a provincial physician, quickly excited general attention: for Jenner’s name was already familiar to those most learned in medicine and natural history; and no man of science could deny the correctness of his experiments, or the justness of his conclusions. A great fermentation instantly arose; and the subject was hotly discussed, both in professional circles and in general society. Many of the sanguine,

and a few of the profound, were at once convinced of the truth of Jenner's opinions: but the cautious suspended their judgment; while the superficial and self-sufficient pronounced at once that the whole was an absurdity.

“ The faithfulness of Jenner's statements could only be ascertained by further experiments; and the honour of commencing them is due to Mr. Cline. This excellent surgeon, by the soundness of his judgment, perceived where the truth lay; but his prudence induced him to make his first trial in the most cautious manner. In St. Thomas's Hospital there happened to be a child with a dis-tempered hip joint, who had never had the Small Pox: it was of peculiar importance to this child to be preserved from this disease; for, independent of the common danger, it might augment the scrofulous disposition, which from the diseased hip was suspected to be prevalent. Mr. Cline was also of opinion, that the joint might be benefited by exciting moderate inflammation on the skin, and consequently that this case was peculiarly well adapted for the first trial with the Vaccine. He then made a slight scratch on the skin of the hip with the point of a lancet; and held for a minute in the wound a quill charged with vaccine lymph, which he had received from Dr. Jenner. A vesicle in all points similar to his description



arose; the child sickened on the seventh day, and the febrile affection subsided on the eleventh.

“ Mr. Cline next inoculated the child with Small Pox matter in three places. These punctures inflamed slightly on the third day, and then healed; and the child resisted completely the variolous contagion. This case was immediately transmitted to Dr. Jenner, who published it.”

From this important period the peaceful pursuits of Jenner were changed for those of a steady champion of truth, against a thousand enemies; conscious of having truth on his side, and the interests of mankind at heart; he fearlessly, and with a spirit of determination and perseverance, suited to the importance of the question, pursued and never lost sight of his object. The opposition and detraction of his enemies never for a moment appear to have excited in his breast other feelings than those most likely to ensure the fullest and completest success of his endeavours; and while temperance and fairness ceased to characterize any part of their statements and proceedings, those which he thought it wise to adopt, were most remarkably distinguished by them.

We turn, however, for the present, from this painful part of our subject, to trace as briefly as

possible the modern history of Small Pox and its terrible consequences, mitigated and unmitigated by inoculation ; in order that the reader may take the first step towards a due estimation of vaccination, by learning what the situation of his fellow-creatures continued to be up to the period of its introduction. By comparison of that, with what he may now perceive it to be, only, can any man presume to form a correct opinion on this serious and important question ; and he who condescends to adopt this only proper mode of enquiry, will find his conclusions satisfactory to himself as a parent, and as a friend to human nature at large. Others who are swayed by the voice of prejudice, or content with partial or hasty consideration, either involve themselves in a labyrinth of doubt and uncertainty, distressing to themselves in each of the above characters, or, what is worse, become passive or active agents in the restoration of Small Pox to its former dreadful power. It is a question which admits of no compromise. He who is not the earnest friend of vaccination is its enemy ; and he who tacitly allows himself to become such, subjects himself to the fearful charge of unfriendliness to his fellow-creatures. The prejudices of the ignorant have never been wholly subdued, and a spirit is abroad spreading over them its fostering wings. The friends of vaccination sleep, but its enemies are wakeful and active ; and,

with shame be it spoken, they have enrolled themselves even in the ranks of that profession to whom providence has condescendingly given the greatest power and influence in its support and propagation.

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## CHAP. II.

*History of the Small Pox.*

IF we were disposed to enquire at what period, or in what age of the world, the Small Pox made its first appearance, we should find no satisfactory evidence or record on which to found our opinion. The sacred writings contain nothing which would justify us in supposing it to be of early origin; indeed, the accuracy of the description of leprosy as we see it at the present day, the horror and apprehension of infection, and the precautions taken by the Jews against its supposed power of infection, constitute evidence of an irresistible nature that it was the most serious disease, marked by disease of the skin, known to them, and consequently that Small Pox did not then exist.

We find in Leviticus, the cutaneous affection of leprosy described with accuracy, but no mention of serious constitutional disease accompanying it appears; supposing, therefore, error to have been by possibility committed in describing the skin disease, the absence of the more important part, the constitutional affection and fatality, is sufficient to assure



us that the plague of leprosy was not the Small Pox. If so tremendous an affliction as the latter had been sustained by the Jews, it could not have failed to obtain attention from them, at least equal to that which they have given to leprosy; furthermore, we find many of the subsequent sacred pages occupied entirely with the subject of diseases of far more trifling importance than either.

Mr. Moore,\* to whose labours the curious will consider themselves much indebted, has exercised much talent and dedicated a great deal of time to this subject. It is sufficient for our purpose, however, to recall to the minds of our readers, as we have already expressed our intention to do, the actual condition of society in Europe, and particularly in England, at the period when the advantages of inoculation for Small Pox were first brought under public notice and submitted to a fair trial.

There appears sufficient reason to believe that Small Pox, and inoculation, as a grand preventive of its dangers, were known in China and Hindostan, a very long time before they found their way into Europe; and also that the latter was known in China, and esteemed as at present, long before the first ap-

\* See Moore's Histories of the Small Pox and Vaccination, 1815 and 1818, Longman and Co., and Callow and Co.

pearance of the disease itself in this quarter of the globe. But it was not till the commencement of the eighth century, when the whole southern coasts of the Mediterranean had been subdued by the Arabians, that Small Pox first visited Europe ; and the landing of an army of Moors in Gibraltar and Spain, conducted by Julian, in order to revenge the outrage committed by Roderick on his daughter, is said to have been the means of introducing it.

“ By this invasion,” says Mr. Moore, “ the Small Pox must have been brought into Spain, and the victorious Saracens soon reached the Pyrenees. In the year 731 Abderame crossed these mountains, and inundated the southern provinces of France with an host of Saracens. They were opposed under the walls of Tours, by Charles Martel, when Christians and Mahometans fought six days, indecisively, for victory. But in a closer combat on the seventh day, the impetuous yet slender Africans and Asiatics were crushed by the superior strength of the Germanic warriors. The Saracens and the Koran were repelled into Spain, but the Small Pox and Measles remained in France. No warlike efforts could drive off these infections; and the opportunities of diffusing them had at that time become innumerable. The Saracen fleets were triumphant in the Mediterranean ; Sicily and Italy were frequently invaded ; many cities of the coast

were repeatedly captured, and Rome itself was menaced. It cannot be doubted that so much intercourse with Africa and Asia brought over these maladies, though no direct proof of the fact can be adduced."

In or about 1713, a Greek physician who had studied in England, and settled in Constantinople, addressed a letter to Dr. Woodward, which contained a full account of the practice, as there existing, of inoculation; which letter appears to have had no other effect than the excitement of a short-lived curiosity.

About the same period a physician, who had been the Consul of the Venetian Government at Smyrna, published an account of it at Venice; and an English surgeon who had travelled in Turkey, confirmed their statements. In 1717 was written that letter of an English lady,\* to the direct instrumentality of whose exertions the introduction of inoculation into England is, without doubt, to be attributed; for till 1722, *nine years after the letter mentioned had been inserted in the Philosophical Transactions, inoculation had never been performed in this country.*†

\* Lady Mary Wortley Montague.

† It is said, however, on the contrary, that it had been practised time immemorial in some parts of South Wales. Whether

The son of this lady having been inoculated in Constantinople, and had the disease favourably, she on her arrival in England, submitted her daughter to it also, with a satisfactory result; and Dr. Keith, a physician who witnessed the progress of the disease, followed so good an example by inoculating his own child.

Shortly after this, Caroline, Princess of Wales, one of whose daughters, the Princess Anne, had been much disfigured, and had nearly lost her life by the Small Pox, became anxious to have the rest of her children inoculated, and thus protected against similar misfortune. Further experiments, however, became requisite to give her the necessary degree of confidence, and George the First pardoned six condemned felons in consideration that, for the good of the public, they should submit to be inoculated. The surgeon refused to perform the operation, dreading a failure, and fearing to be stigmatized for doing the work of the executioner!

The statement of a physician who had been in Constantinople, conveying the results of his observations and his opinions on the practice, however

this be the fact, or not, is of little importance, for it does not diminish the credit due to her Ladyship, she evidently knew nothing of it, and was only influenced by motives which such little questions are unallied to.



seem to have quieted apprehension so far as to have carried into effect her Royal Highness's wishes. Five of the felons contracted the disease favourably; the sixth was not affected; and a seventh escaped hanging on the easy terms of having a few Small Pox crusts thrust up her nose.

It was next tried on eleven children of the parish of St. James, who all did well: and, finally, the Princesses Amelia and Carolina underwent the operation with the like results. As the practice from this time began to spread however, fatal cases occurred, and instead of inoculation proving to be entirely harmless, it was found that in eight years 845 had been inoculated, and 17 died, making one death in fifty inoculations.

Though subsequent experience amply proved that such fatality neither naturally or necessarily followed the operation, but was rather the result of such after management as is now known to be opposed to the first principles of medical science, it gave strength to, and apparent reason for, the prejudices of the enemies of innovation or improvement.

From this period inoculation seems to have raised a host of enemies, and the clergy, in the spirit of the times, were not backward in declaiming against it. They wrote and preached that inoculation was

a daring attempt to intercept the eternal decrees of Providence, no man having a right to inflict a disease on himself, or to assent to its being done by another; for, should he, said they, by these means be hurried prematurely out of the world, he would be absolutely guilty of suicide. But when this was done upon infants who could give no assent, and who knew not the danger they were exposed to, if death ensued the perpetrators had committed infanticide, and the fathers and mothers were alike involved in guilt!

The denunciations of the pulpit, though of some importance, were not equally powerful with the assertions and arguments of the medical opponents of inoculation. The latter denied that the natural Small Pox was so deadly as had been represented, and also that inoculation was any protection. They asserted that it caused a variety of eruptions, bad humours, and death. They urged that, notwithstanding the prevalence of Small Pox, great numbers of persons escaped it altogether; and how, they asked, could parents console themselves or escape from remorse, if, by officiously contaminating their child, they should strike it with blindness or death!

About this time, Dr. Jurin, a distinguished physician, found, on examining the Bills of Mortality, that of all children born, there died some time or

other of the Small Pox one in fourteen; that of persons of all ages taken ill of the Small Pox there die of it one in five or six; while at the same period one in fifty only had died who had been inoculated!

There is no reason to question the accuracy of this statement and opinion: it only remains, therefore, to admit into the opposite scale the increased risk to the unprotected, which the inoculation exposes them to. This argument assumed a character of serious weight, and it appears to have been made the most of by the opponents of the practice. It would have sunk into nothing if reason and experience could have been called to the aid of all parties interested at that time of day, and time had accordingly proved its value long before Vaccination was thought of. It was beyond all calculation the least of the two evils, and it was placed at the choice of all. The injury inflicted, and the fatality sustained by the ignorant, the prejudiced, and the obstinate, who declined its advantages, are only to be considered as one of the numberless proper and deserved chastisements of fanaticism and folly.

From the year 1722-3 the practice seems to have been almost entirely discontinued in England for twenty years. Some attempts to introduce it into Scotland and Ireland were very unsuccessful; and, strange to say, it was attended with such ex-



traordinary success in America, as to have come almost with the character of a valuable importation from that country. Immediately after this we find it practised by surgeons about Portsmouth, Petersfield; Winchester, and Guildford, with equal success as in America; in other words, with little or no fatality: but little time elapsed, consequently, before it made its secure and final footing in the metropolis, and its second entrance into the precincts of royalty.

The year 1746 witnessed the formation of an Institution for the reception of the poor infected with Small Pox, and for the gratuitous inoculation of the unprotected. The first of these objects could have only been effected on a small scale at first, but the magnitude of the advantages of such an establishment will be apparent when it is considered that every individual so admitted must, during the progress of his disease, have continued to spread infection and death around him, and have been possibly the fruitful source of mischief, of which thousands in the end may have fallen victims. Unfortunately, the unwise practice of promiscuous inoculation, at the very gates of the Institution, which soon after took place, more than counteracted the good arising from the internal arrangement; for, as might have been anticipated, in the course of time it spread the disease



far and wide, and multiplied the number of fatal cases beyond all precedent. It will be seen, by referring to the Table No. 1, that the difference between the fatality of that year and the preceding was nearly in the proportion of three to one; that there had not been, for five years before that period, in any one year, so large a number of deaths from the disease, and that six years more elapsed before the mortality arrived again at so high a number.

Dr. Jurin's tables, referred to in a former page, by means of which he arrived at the conclusions therein stated, are founded on the Bills of Mortality from the year 1667 to 1686, a period of twenty years; and from 1701 to 1722, another period of twenty-two years. In the former period of twenty years, the

Total number of burials was	398,200
Of whom died of Small Pox	28,459
In the latter, of twenty-two years,	
The number of burials was	505,598
Of whom died of Small Pox	36,620

The census of the population within the Bills of Mortality, taken in 1700, gave 665,200. The number of deaths according to the bills of the next year was 20,471; of whom died of Small Pox, 1095. Ten years after (in 1710) there died as appears by the returns within a similar period, 24,620, of

whom died of Small Pox, 3,138, being 127 in 1000, or about one-eighth of the whole number of deaths from all other kinds of disease and old age !

The population not having increased in these ten years, it follows that the Small Pox swept off *in the course of twelve months, nearly a two-hundredth part of the whole*. Taking the whole forty-two years embraced by the tables, the average number of deaths from Small Pox, in comparison with the total number of burials, carries the proportion of 72 in 1,000. And if we say nothing here of scrofula in its varied forms, including consumption, one of the most frequent and destructive of the sequelæ of Small Pox, and by which hundreds died at subsequent periods, the estimate afforded is partial in the highest degree to the side of the disease!!

The proper treatment of the disease, natural, and as the result of inoculation, appears now to have afforded the only food for contention respecting it, and a considerable period elapsed before this question was finally set at rest, and a correct system of management universally followed.

From 1741 to the present year, we would direct the reader's attention to the number of deaths per annum in the whole population; and the proportion dying of Small Pox up to the era of inocula-

tion, thence up to and during the establishment of vaccination ; and from thence again up to the present time, as afforded by the following Table.

TABLE No. 1.

Year	Total Number of Deaths	Deaths by Sm. Pox	Year	Total Number of Deaths	Deaths by Sm. Pox	Year	Total Number of Deaths	Deaths by Sm. Pox
1742	27,483	1429	1772	26,053	1039	†1802	19,379	1579
1743	25,200	2029	1773	21,656	2479	1803	19,582	1202
1744	20,606	1633	1774	20,884	2669	1804	17,038	622
1745	21,296	1206	1775	20,514	2660	1805	17,565	1685
*1746	28,157	3236	1776	19,048	1728	1806	17,938	1158
1747	25,494	1380	1777	23,334	2567	1807	18,334	1297
1748	23,069	1789	1778	20,399	1425	1808	19,954	1169
1749	25,516	2625	1779	20,420	2493	1809	16,680	1163
1750	23,757	1229	1780	20,517	871	1810	19,893	1198
1751	21,028	998	1781	20,709	3500	1811	17,043	751
1752	20,485	3538	1782	17,918	636	1812	18,295	1287
1753	19,276	774	1783	19,029	1550	1813	17,322	898
1754	22,696	2359	1784	17,828	1759	1814	19,783	638
1755	21,917	1988	1785	18,919	1999	1815	19,560	725
1756	20,872	1608	1786	20,454	1210	1816	20,316	653
1757	21,313	3296	1787	19,349	2418	1817	19,963	1051
1758	17,576	1273	1788	19,697	1101	1818	19,705	421
1759	19,664	2596	1789	20,749	2077	1819	19,228	712
1760	19,380	2187	1790	18,038	1617	1820	19,348	792
1761	21,063	1525	1791	18,760	1747	1821	18,451	508
1762	26,326	2743	1792	20,213	1568	1822	18,865	604
1763	26,143	3582	1793	21,749	2382	1823	20,587	774
1764	23,202	2382	1794	19,241	1913	1824	22,357	725
1765	23,230	2498	1795	21,179	1040	1825	21,026	1299
1766	23,911	2334	1796	19,288	3548	1826	20,758	503
1767	22,612	3028	1797	17,014	522	1827	22,292	616
1768	23,639	1968	1798	18,115	2237	1828	21,709	598
1769	21,847	1986	1799	18,134	1111	1829	23,524	736
1770	22,434	1660	1800	23,063	2409			
1771	21,780	3992	1801	19,374	1461			

\* Era of the establishment of the Small Pox Hospital, and promiscuous Inoculation.

† Era of Vaccination.



On an attentive examination of it we shall perceive that the fatality at first increased as inoculation was more practised, and that the private advantage to those who were inoculated was paid for by the sacrifice of the lives of others ; thus,

For the ten years preceding 1752, it averages in 1000	-	-	-	-	-	72 $\frac{1}{2}$
In the next ten years, 1762	-	-				103
And up to 1772	-	-	-	-		111
Up to 1782, it averages	-	-	-	-		99 $\frac{1}{2}$
Up to 1792	-	-	-	-	-	84
Up to 1802, when Vaccination had even been extensively practised, we find it to be						92
And up to 1812 when Vaccination had been ten years fully employed, and Inoculation at the same time not materially controlled	-	-	-	-		64
From 1812 to 1821, inclusive	-	-				40 $\frac{1}{3}$
And for the eight years ending with 1829						34 $\frac{1}{6}$

The increase of mortality at first is undoubtedly chiefly attributable to inoculation, or rather to the neglect of the necessary precautions in favour of the unprotected and the indiscriminate communication of the infection among persons not able to obtain care and attention during sickness ; although the frequent improper treatment of the disease may



have added to the fatality.\* The only remedy for these mischiefs must have been general inoculation, and this has been attempted by Dimsdale and others, but without success; for unanimity in a large population of different grades, can hardly be expected, even on the most vital subjects. It is, therefore, not a matter of speculation, whether this pest of the human race could have ever been eradicated by art, or become extinct by other means. It has existed for centuries, and wherever it was once known, continues now to exist. Inoculation, in a country like this, could *never have become an efficient legal enactment, and disease and death must have been entailed among us through all generations but for Vaccination.*†

\* “It is needless to expatiate upon the havoc which Small Pox makes in most parts of the known world; probably there is not a country, city, or smaller community which has not experienced its devastation in its turn. The very idea of it is insupportable, but its real effects in places unapprized and unacquainted with the proper treatment and remedies against it, are not less general and fatal than the plague itself.”—*Dimsdale*.

† Even the enforcement of Vaccination has been refused by the legislature of this country; although “If the Jennerian practice could be effectually and universally enforced, Small Pox must altogether cease. The freedom, however, enjoyed by the people of the British empire precludes the government from passing a bill to enforce Vaccination. A proposal to legislate in this particular case was made, in the year 1813, by Lord Borringdon, for that express purpose, but rejected. The following extract from a popular periodical work proves the

The practice of Vaccination, unlike inoculation for Small Pox, entails no dangers on those who are unwise enough to reject it. It protects the individual from the Small Pox, and places him, as we shall shew in the following pages, in a situation *equally secure* with him who has been inoculated. It does not, like the Small Pox, make him the vehicle of disease and death to those who surround

successful results of enforcing the anti-variolous influence in foreign countries.

“ ‘ About twenty years ago, when it was proposed to purify the medical profession from quackery and ignorance by legislative enactments, the late Dr. Gregory of Edinburgh published a letter on the subject, in which he remarked, that ‘ England is a free country, and the freedom which every free-born Englishman chiefly values is the freedom of doing what is foolish and wrong, and going to the devil his own way.’ This is strikingly exemplified in the present state of Vaccination in Great Britain, compared with its state in other countries in Europe. In the latter, general Vaccination was ordered by government : no one who had neither Vaccine nor Small Pox could be confirmed, put to school, apprenticed, or married. Small Pox Inoculation was prohibited : if it appeared in any house, that house was put under quarantine ; and in one territory, no person with Small Pox was allowed to enter it. By such means the mortality from this disease, in 1818, had been prodigiously lessened. In Copenhagen it had been reduced from 5500 *during twelve years*, to 158 *during sixteen years*. In Prussia it had been reduced from 40,000 *annually* to 3000 ; and in Berlin, in 1819, *only twenty-five persons died of this disease*. In Bavaria, *only five persons died of Small Pox in eleven years*, and in the principality of Anspach it was *completely exterminated*. A few years ago it broke out in Norwich, and carried off more persons in

him, and who are, in a melancholy majority of instances, those who are most dear to him : on the contrary, while by the prophylactic powers it possesses, it at once almost totally secures him through life against the latter, with all its horrid consequences ; the mildness of its course renders him the organ of information and conviction to hundreds

one year than had ever been destroyed in that city by any one disease, except the plague. A similar epidemic raged in Edinburgh ; and in 1824 it destroyed within one of 1300 persons in the London bills of mortality.'

" This document may be received as an epitome of general results, fully authenticated and confirmed in all parts of the world. Foreign climes have now more to fear from us than we from them : for it is in this enlightened nation alone, which gave birth to Jenner, that Small Pox is cherished, and the existence of a loathsome disease, which is daily devouring its victims, and has ever been considered as the severest scourge to the human race, *is shamefully and ungratefully nurtured*. The unwillingness of the lower classes to receive the boon so readily conceded to them of gratuitous Vaccination is deeply to be deplored. The full prophylactic property of this invaluable blessing is opposed by obstinacy, bigotry, and prejudice. The mild form of Vaccina presents an antidote by which neither suffering, mutilation, blindness, nor death can supervene : it figuratively portrays the triumph of innocence over vice, or the ferociousness of the tiger subdued by the gentleness of the lamb !"—*See Marshall on Vaccination, and the Quarterly Review, No. 66, 1825.*

The above quotation compels us again to revert to the necessity of such appeals as the present to the good sense of parents and the public at large, as the only tribunal to which appeal can be made with a reasonable hope of success.



of others who might have passed every after year of their lives in danger, or have been prematurely cut off in infancy ; who may have escaped perhaps with life after many weeks suffering under a most loathsome disease, followed by the penalty of loss of sight, or have dragged out a miserable existence, deformed and debilitated by diseases of the joints, a burden to all about them ; their faces disfigured by seams, and pits, and wrinkles ; objects of pity and commiseration to the humane part of their fellow-creatures, and to the thoughtless not unfrequently of ill-concealed disgust.

It has been observed that inoculation of the Small Pox to have been effectual must have been general, and put in practice simultaneously in all towns and villages, in all nations and countries ; inhabitants of palaces and hovels, the wild, and hardy and independent mountaineer, and the <sup>ex-</sup>extenuated and diseased artizan, must have been brought by some irresistible and all-commanding power at once to submit to it. The disease would otherwise travel in time, in spite of all opposition, alike from the land which fostered it, and that which endeavoured artificially to exterminate it, to other parts and climes where it had previously been estranged : and even where vigilance never slept, and legislative enactment yielded all its power to enforce it, the newborn infant would still continue to enter the world



and draw its first breath in an atmosphere tainted by disease, without a chance of escape !

In this condition the practice of inoculation was found when that of Vaccination was introduced ; it had established itself every where, and not a crook or corner could be found where the uninoculated were safe. Let the thinking friend of his fellow creatures, and the affectionate father or mother of a smiling, healthy, happy family, portray to themselves such a state of things. Though it be true that in many cases the more vividly distressing the mental impression, the more evanescent, and sooner forgotten it will be, there yet are not a few from whose memory time has not obliterated the first years of a happy parentage rendered miserable ; from whom the cup of happiness has been dashed in the destruction of their children, in the supposed hour of their security. Many also there must be who preserve the remembrance even of dearer hopes and interests blasted on the very eve of their attainment ; and who may have for years deprecated, in sorrow and regret, the power of this dreadful malady.

We will now direct the attention of our readers to what have been called the objections to Vaccination ; and by the influence of ignorance and prejudice, allowed to assume characters and importance of

an apparently serious nature: again warning them, that there is no necessity to deviate a hair's breadth in our road from the strictest truth and impartiality to bring home conviction, and, we hope comfort also, to their minds.

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## CHAP. III.

*Objections to Vaccination.*

IT has been alleged against Vaccination—

First, That the protection it affords against Small Pox is uncertain, inasmuch as many cases of that disease have occurred after it had been satisfactorily performed.

Second, That where it has apparently afforded security against Small Pox, during the first years of infancy, as far as seven years, yet that, after that period, the individual is subject to that disease, and that numbers contract it.

Third, That attempts to Vaccinate often fail in particular subjects, and though they may be often repeated, still produce no sign of the Vaccine disease; that all such subjects are exposed to the Small Pox, and, generally, in the end take it.

Fourth, That it entails a variety of cutaneous diseases on the subject, and, in the phraseology of the objectors, bad humours.

The foregoing contains the sum of all we have been able to hear or learn in the shape of objections, if we except the gross absurdities of Birch and others, uttered at the period of its origin; and we proceed, therefore, to an impartial analysis of it.

With respect, then, to the first.—There does not appear to have been put upon record any instances of Small Pox proving fatal, or entailing tedious scrofulous diseases, or accompanied by dangerous symptoms of any duration, in its progress, after the satisfactory performance of Vaccination; but even were it otherwise, the same, and much more, may be said of Small Pox.\*

“ The groundless objections raised against Vaccination, at first had a more powerful influence than this, which has some foundation. It was gradually observed that a few of the multitudes who had been vaccinated were subsequently attacked with an eruptive fever. An outcry immediately ensued; some affirming, and others denying, that these eruptions were those of Small Pox. Strong attestations were signed, and virulent pamphlets were printed; for zeal and faction carried each party to extremes. But when this fervour had a

\* See the Report of the Vaccine Establishment in the Appendix.



little abated, it was evident to the impartial, that both had been in the wrong.

“ The History of the Small Pox proves that the same accusation was formerly raised against Inoculation by Wagstaffe, De Haen, Van Swieten, and others; when the over zealous advocates for that practice, in order to repel the charge, positively denied that the Small Pox had ever attacked the same individual twice. A similar indiscretion was committed by some warm friends of Vaccination.

“ It is universally admitted, that the plague has frequently attacked the same persons repeatedly: and that the hooping cough, mumps, and scarlet fever, have sometimes seized the same individuals oftener than once, is rarely denied; and *Dr. Baillie, a physician of the most clear and unbiassed judgment, lately observed and distinctly described eight examples of the recurrence of measles.\**

“ That the Small Pox was governed by the same general rules was never doubted, until variolous Inoculation and Vaccination became subjects of medical feuds. But the friends of Inoculation in the middle of the last century, and the enemies of Vaccination of the present day, have ventured to

\* Transactions of a Society for the Improvement of Medical and Chirurgical Knowledge. vol. iii.

deny that Small Pox ever had attacked the same persons twice; which denials are in opposition to recorded affirmations from the highest authorities. The profession indeed of late has been excited to a close consideration of these points; *and a multitude of examples has been published of Small Pox having seized certain persons twice, the second attack being of the confluent kind and proving fatal.*

“ The practice of Vaccination has been brought in a very few years to such a degree of perfection, that in competent hands the failures are extremely rare. In the year 1813, a Report was published by the Imperial Institution of France, stating that 2,671,662 subjects had been properly Vaccinated in France, of whom only seven cases had afterwards taken the Small Pox; and it was added, that the well-authenticated instances of persons taking the Small Pox after variolous Inoculation are proportionally far more numerous. The French Medical Reporters had not however sufficient grounds for this conclusion, especially as more of the Vaccinated might afterwards contract the Small Pox.

“ In England no registers have been kept of so vast a number; but the success of some charitable institutions proves, that when Vaccination is properly conducted, there will be very few failures. In the Foundling Hospital of London, this prac-

tice was introduced in the year 1801 ; and though the children are sometimes intentionally exposed to the infection of Small Pox, yet in sixteen years only one slight case has occurred, in which a variolous eruption was suspected. In the York Military Asylum there has been the same success. The National Vaccine Establishment was founded by Government in the year 1809, and in eight years, to January, 1817, there had been vaccinated by the surgeons of that institution in London and its vicinity 34,369 persons. And although the Small Pox has been constantly prevalent, yet at that period only four of the above number were known to have contracted the Small Pox, which is about one in 8592 cases ; and in those four the disease appeared in a mitigated form, without danger.

“ From these authentic facts it is quite certain, that failure of Vaccination when the process is regular, and the constitution fully influenced, is exceedingly uncommon : and as the vaccine and the variolous infection coincide in so many points, it is perhaps safe to conclude, that the former will never fail to prevent the Small Pox, except in those very rare and peculiar habits which are susceptible of contracting the Small Pox oftener than once.”

As to the Second objection—It cannot be denied that Small Pox has occurred at even an earlier period





TABLE No. 2.

## EXHIBITING THE PROGRESS OF VACCINATION, FROM 1820 TO MIDSUMMER 1830.

*From the Records of the Royal Metropolitan Infirmary for Children.*

FIRST PERIOD.	Number of Children admitted.	Of whom had been Vaccinated.	Of whom had been Inoculated for Sm. Pox.	Had had natural Small Pox.	Were found unprotected.	Proportion Vaccinated to No. admitted.	Proportion Inoculated to No. admitted.	Proportion who had Nat. Sm. Pox. to whole admitted.	Proportion of Unprotected to whole admitted.	Proportion of Unprotected to the Vaccinated.
Last 3 months of 1820, all 1821, and first 3 months of 1822. . . .	8475	3456	524	1360	3135	one in 2.45	one in 16.17	one in 6.23	one in 2.70	one in 1.10
From April 1st, 1822, to April 1st, 1823. . .	7029	2701	371	1080	2877	2.60	18.95	6.50	2.44	0.93
From April 1st, 1823, to April 1st, 1824. . .	5196	2209	318	699	1970	2.30	15.34	7.43	2.65	1.17
From April 1st, 1824, to April 1st, 1825. . .	4976	2230	301	700	1745	2.23	16.53	7.70	2.85	1.27
From April 1st, 1825, to April 1st, 1826. . .	4441	2255	170	644	1372	1.53	26.12	6.89	3.24	1.65
						Average one in	Average one in	Average one in	Average one in	Average one in
Total . . . . .	30117	12851	1684	4483	11099	2.04	17.08	6.08	2.07	1.16
SECOND PERIOD.	Number of Children admitted.	Of whom had been Vaccinated.	Of whom had been Inoculated for Sm. Pox.	Had had Natural Small Pox.	Were found unprotected.	Proportion Vaccinated to No. admitted.	Proportion Inoculated to No. admitted.	Proportion who had Nat. Sm. Pox. to whole admitted.	Proportion of Unprotected to whole admitted.	Proportion of Unprotected to the Vaccinated.
1826.	2431	1196	59	396	780	one in 2.03	one in 41.20	one in 6.13	one in 3.11	one in 1.53
1827.	3779	1617	57	329	1776	2.33	66.29	11.48	2.12	.91
1828.	2357	1196	67	284	810	1.97	35.17	8.29	2.09	1.47
1829.	2327	1218	29	155	925	1.91	80.24	15.01	2.51	1.31
To Midsummer, 1830..	1071	593	14	95	369	1.79	76.05	11.27	2.09	1.06
						Average one in	Average one in	Average one in	Average one in	Average one in
Total . . . . .	11965	5820	226	1259	4660	2.05	52.94	9.05	2.56	1.24

*To face page 57.*

than seven years after Vaccination, with more or less virulence ; that it has occurred moreover where there was no reason to impeach the care and caution of the Vaccinator, in families to the extent of seven or eight in number, and, that a few of such cases have, during the first days of the fever and constitutional disturbance, worn a threatening appearance ; but it is equally true, that they have rarely been of the confluent kind, and never (except where the constitution of the patient would have afforded an almost unsurmountable obstacle to recovery from any formidable disease of whatever kind) been followed by serious results. They have not been attended with what is denominated the secondary fever. The patients have recovered quickly, and even in scrofulous habits it has very rarely happened that the joints or glands have exhibited a disposition to consequent disease.

The language properly applied to the description of such cases, is "modified Small Pox." In the Royal Metropolitan Infirmary for Children (from the records of which the Table No. 2 is taken) of upwards of thirty thousand patients admitted, *only twenty-three instances of such disease have been noticed, all of which have done well.\**

\* The calculations in the first division of the Table, ending April, 1826, affording this evidence, were made by my colleague, Dr. Granville, and published by him in that year.

The third position is one we are compelled to admit the correctness of; but the extreme rarity of the case makes it of little weight. If the medical practitioners meeting with such subjects, had thought proper to have tried inoculation for Small Pox, the same results would have followed: the skins of some individuals of languid circulation, will resist almost any kind of stimulant; and it is only where a certain degree of susceptibility exists in the skin, that one or the other will (in ordinary phraseology) take.

The fourth assertion was made, in a manner precisely similar to the first, against Inoculation for Small Pox in 1746, and with the same foundation. In the Infirmary before-mentioned no case of cutaneous disease has been observed, where other distinct causes could not be ascertained, although the prejudice on the part of the parent is commonly enough noticed. Such diseases are so constantly the results of improper management, or neglect on the part of the parents themselves, as to make it no matter of surprize that the latter should offer such an explanation, as the only way of concealing their own culpability. Unfortunately the negative does not admit of demonstration, it is probable, therefore, that the notion will retain much of its influence, till a more enlightened period, even than the present, arrives. Parents in the better



walks of life, on the other hand, are apt to encourage it, sometimes from an apprehension that suspicions of hereditary origin may be generated in the minds of observers ; and at others, from a justifiable anxiety to avoid the imputation of neglect or improper management.

The opponents of Vaccination are often those who would recommend the return to the old practice of Inoculation; for there are few persons who think they have acumen enough to detect an evil, who will not be disposed to suggest a remedy. There are some individuals of this class on whom we may venture to predict that no argument, however strong—no evidence, however clear—will make a great impression: they practice Inoculation for gain,\* and it is their interest to foster every species of calumny on Vaccination. There are others who may be considered more passive agents of Small Pox, and who bend to the prejudices of the ignorant from motives equally sordid and base with the former. The first of these classes exultingly point to the frequency of cutaneous eruptions in children;

\* There are two persons in my immediate neighbourhood who practice inoculation openly and extensively: one of them the reputed widow of Mr. Sutton, of Ingatestone, whose practice was so successful and extensive, in and about the years 1764-5, as to have enabled him to inoculate, it is said, upwards of 20,000 persons.



the second, only omit to say that *they were just as frequent, and preserving precisely the same appearances and characters, long before Vaccination was known.* With neither of them can we expect that these observations will have the slightest weight, and it is not to such that they are addressed.

If we examine the characteristics of the cutaneous diseases of children, and notice the age at which they most commonly make their appearance, we shall find little ground indeed for suspicion that they are induced by the introduction of the vaccine matter into the circulation. The period commonly chosen for Vaccination is from six weeks to three months after birth, when the infant is generally at the breast, when in a great degree, therefore, protected against the evils of improper feeding, and when the irritation of teething is yet distant. To one or the other of these two causes the majority of the cutaneous diseases of children are undoubtedly referrible; and as these do not come into operation till after Vaccination has been performed, it is not a matter of surprize that credulous mothers should be often led to connect them together as cause and effect. "The child's skin was free from the slightest disorder till it was vaccinated," is the common assertion; all other probable causes are lost sight of; and even though the disease of the skin may have only made its ap-

pearance many months after Vaccination, the opinion is often pertinaciously adhered to.

To the candid and unbiassed it may be sufficient to say, finally, that medical men neither know or suspect any cutaneous affection, or bad humour, to spring out of Vaccination, beyond a trifling rash, which now and then shews itself during the progress of the vesicle to maturity, and disappears spontaneously.

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## CHAP. IV.

*Objections to Inoculation for Small Pox.*

WE select this part of our pages for the above consideration, alike for the sake of perspicuity, and the advantage of comparison and contrast with the foregoing.

Objection 1st. Because of its *power of spreading at any period a mortal and loathsome disease, and of occasioning an immense sacrifice of human life among the unprotected.*

2d. Because that where the destruction of life does not absolutely result, *diseases of the eye ending in blindness; the development of scrofulous disease in all its miserable forms; the disfigurement of pits, and seams, and scars; and the extreme of bodily suffering are so commonly resulting wherever the infection extends.*

We have already shown from a variety of sources, reasons to look on the first of these objections as not merely founded on a past visitation of

importance and destructive power, almost equal to the plague itself—as not merely originating in the idea of a chance of such a visitation occurring again; but on evidence which does not allow us to doubt for a moment that similar destruction might occur at any time, and almost in any part of the globe where a thickly populated district may be found, if the practice was ever allowed to take root.

There is now probably not a part of the world, civilized or uncivilized, where its mortality has not been experienced ; not a part where it does not occasionally raise its head and pursue its tremendous course. From time to time do we not hear of its visits to every quarter of the world, to every degree by which those quarters have been subdivided, from the torrid to the frigid zone, where the human race have ever been known to exist ? 'The very latest accounts from our territories in India, inform us that it is raging tremendously and cutting off thousands of our fellow creatures there, while but a short time has elapsed since it was ascertained to have exterminated a whole race of Esquimaux ! Enough, however, may be considered to have been said on this part of the subject ; enough perhaps by itself to satisfy any friend to his fellow-creatures as to the merit or demerits of the question.\* But, say

\* The curious reader may however consult Walker, Wood-



the friends of Inoculation, we purchase by the latter practice safety to ourselves and our children. What is it to us if hundreds of the children of other parents die? and here is the great and crying mistake they are subject to. The Inoculation of Small Pox affords no more complete protection against Small Pox, than Vaccination itself. Severe and dangerous, and even fatal cases of Small Pox recurring naturally and after Inoculation, are well known to have taken place from the earliest period of modern medical science, and that in a proportion far beyond equally severe cases after Vaccination. Supposing, however, that the infection be communicated, that the disease makes its appearance in a previously healthy subject; healthy at least we will say to all external appearance, and life is not sacrificed: what is the next probable serious result? We have alluded to diseases of the eye, the frequency of which and their termination in blindness, no parent of a young family at the present day can have had ocular demonstration of, and few perhaps have ever suspected. We extract then the evidence of a venerable individual, an indefatigable labourer through a long series of years in this part of the field of medical science. "There is a deform-

ville, Moore, and others, who have given the subject the most extensive consideration, and who lived at a time when the disease raged uncontrolled.

ity that occurs in consequence of this disease, attended with material prejudice, I mean the loss of vision. It is scarce possible to walk the streets of any populous city, without meeting numbers under this irreparable affliction, and though many are deprived of that invaluable blessing from other causes, it will be found the far greater number suffer this deplorable loss in consequence of Small Pox. The poor in general are much exposed to this misfortune, by which being incapable of supporting themselves, they are either reduced to the state of beggars, or become burthens on society; but this is also an event that takes place in different degrees of higher life, who have the advantage of the best medical assistance.”\*

This race of unfortunates has now almost become extinct, the common course of nature has removed them one by one, and from the joint effects of improved medical science, and the shield which Vaccination has thrown over mankind, the chasms in their ranks have, it is hoped, ceased to be filled up for ever. The misery of their lot in this state of existence, prevents our wishing them still here, but were it otherwise, they might afford a lesson to the thoughtless and unprincipled opponents of Vaccination, much to be desired.

\* Walker.

Of the less serious, though in some instances, almost equally vexatious results of the disease—the pitted and seamed countenance—we have yet occasionally the distress of observing cases. Science, although often affording us weapons to ward off the former, does little indeed for us here, and the beauty of the human face will continue to be the *most certain* and *the smallest* sacrifice required at the shrine of the Small Pox, wherever it is allowed to drag on its loathsome existence.

The development of scrofulous disease in the form of consumption; running its course to a fatal termination with the greatest rapidity—of diseases of the joints, terminating a miserable existence after years of pain and suffering, or leaving the unfortunate patients crippled and deformed, and a burthen to all about them, in consequence of the less desirable termination in a total destruction and immobility of the joints—these are the next results to be expected, and these almost with certainty, for they formerly occurred from time to time in a great majority of cases where the disease had been severe.

Nor are they of uncommon occurrence where no traces of a disposition to Scrofula is discernible in the parents, and it would actually seem that the demon of Small Pox when defeated in his first ob-

ject, the destruction of life, has the power of conjuring up others of minor and less active malignity to his assistance. Thousands have been swept off or crippled by scrofulous diseases of the joints and glands after years of suffering, and thousands have died more rapidly by consumption, who might have passed, but for Small Pox, through a life of reasonable duration, with as much of happiness as commonly falls to the lot of our kind.

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## CHAP. V.

*Observations on the Tables.*

THE tables we have placed before our readers enable us not only to show the effect of Vaccination in diminishing the mortality from Small Pox, but also to exhibit unquestionable proof of the correctness of our assertions, that much greater exertions were made formerly than we witness at the present period, and that the beneficial results of increased energy now are by no means doubtful. The interest of the community is not kept sufficiently awake to the question; measures calculated to effect this object are neglected. Formerly a visitation of more than ordinarily fatal Small Pox took place every few years; in almost every village or town sweeping off great numbers, and alarming the surviving and the unprotected. What was the result? measures of extraordinary precaution were adopted forthwith, and the mortality of the very next year was reduced below what it had been for many years preceding, and even in some instances diminished more than one half. Thus, in referring to the table No. I, we find

that in the year 1749, the mortality was 2625 ; in 1750, considerably less than half that number ; and in 1751, it was only 998.\* In two years therefore it was reduced to nearly one-third.

The comparatively small mischief effected at this period by the disease, led to the neglect of former precautions, and allowed former alarms to subside ; and, consequently, in the very next year, 1752, the number of fatal cases was 3538 : in 1753, it was again reduced to 774 !

Further examination of the tables down to the period of the introduction of Vaccination, will afford numerous instances of similar import ; these, however, are more than sufficient to show what increased vigilance has effected, and is still capable of effecting, and how often apathy and neglect has led to serious mortality.

The very same occurrences have taken place since Vaccination has been introduced. In 1817, we have 1051 fatal cases ; in 1818, not half that number. In 1825, 1299, and in the next year only 503, notwithstanding we find that the number has again gradually crept up to 736.

\* The very smallest number recorded within the Bills of Mortality for more than forty years.

With reference to 1825, the National Vaccine Board in their report of that year, observe, that “from this melancholy statement it is impossible to avoid the conclusion, that although during this year 2000 more persons have been vaccinated by our stationary Vaccinators than during any former year, yet the lower orders of society continue to be prejudiced against Vaccination, and so careless of the issue that they still allow Small Pox to take its course.”

We shall show from the examination of Table 2, the degree in which that prejudice has prevailed for the last ten years, and draw an inference which we think our readers will consider justifiable as to its dependance on that same disqualification to judge of the merits of Vaccination fairly, which throws so much doubt and apprehension over the minds of the more educated, and we shall ask with confidence, Whether to dispel the prejudices of the one class and the apprehensions of the other, and thus give a new impetus to the practice, we have more to do than avail ourselves of all possible means of communicating correct information, and of keeping the attention of the public alive?

We have seen in our analysis of the first table, that, from time to time, the attention of the community required to be roused by no less powerful an

argument than a sudden and tremendous visitation of the disease, to be put in mind of the means of prevention. Year after year rolled away, and as long as the annual destruction of life was merely confined to hundreds, and while also, as it may be fairly asserted, it only visited the hovels and confined apartments of the poor and ignorant, little notice was taken of it by the affluent and the educated. Suddenly it sent forth its contagion from the lowly roofs under which it had been, and still continues to be, accustomed to find its home, to visit the mansions of the more favoured and happy. The alarm spread with the rapidity of lightning from house to house ; the press was put in motion ; the world became acquainted with the fact ; measures calculated to extinguish the flames were immediately adopted and rigorously enforced, and the mortality ceased. The more favoured of fortune found their fire-sides free from alarm and anxiety ; from these the monster had been expelled, but it sought and found refuge among the poor, and there it still drags on its loathsome existence.\*

\* Of all the parishes in this metropolis, that of St. Giles affords the strongest illustration of this remark. In this parish there is what may be called an extensive colony of poor Irish, the recklessness of whose habits, probably resulting from the want of education, permits the disease to commit its ravages without the slightest control. Here it is never absent, and the mortality within the space of a few acres from year to



With respect to the first of these tables to which the reader's attention is directed, it may be sufficient to say that it is carefully formed from the Bills of Mortality, the documents to which the enlightened members of the Vaccine Board annually refer, as the foundation of the opinions expressed in their Reports, as to the advancement or retrocession of Vaccination, and of the prevalence of Small Pox. It has been the fashion of late years to deny that these documents have any pretensions to accuracy in any respect. They had, unfortunately, in former times been allowed to assume an importance which did not belong to them. Inferences were drawn from their examination, as to the value and duration of human life, and because they professed to state that so many individuals out of a certain number died within a certain age, so many from that year to the next, so many under

year is immense. I have endeavoured to make a correct estimate of it, but in vain, the obstacles have been too numerous and weighty to be overcome. I am satisfied, however, that it often amounts to several hundreds. The female Inoculators of Small Pox, to whose practices I have alluded in a former page, in the event of their supply of matter failing them, or on any sudden emergency, immediately go among the poor Irish of St. Giles's, where they obtain abundance without the slightest difficulty. The philanthropist will probably gaze at this assertion with astonishment, however familiar he may be with the distresses of the poor; there are two grades of poor however, and he may find here specimens of one not common elsewhere, and which may have escaped his attention.

20, under 30, under 45, under 50, &c. &c. it was considered that they afforded at least a landmark by which the appropriation of a large portion of the national revenue might be directed with advantage to the country. That nothing could be more superlatively absurd, it certainly did not require the talents which have been lately directed to the subject to discover.\* For our purpose however they do afford sufficiently satisfactory evidence. They show from year to year the total number of persons interred after the funeral service has been performed in the church-yards and burial grounds of the established churches within the Bills of Mortality, and they show also how many out of that number have died of Small Pox. There may be a

\* The Bills of Mortality appear annually as a publication of the incorporated Society of Parish Clerks; like other companies they have a house of business in the city, and each individual holding such an office in the Established Church is required weekly to send a statement of the number of burials, with the diseases which the deceased died of.

The number of burials is of course easily enough ascertained, but the only information sought after or desired on the other point, is afforded from "The Searchers," commonly two old women, obtaining their authority no one knows where or how, who make a point of entering every house where the signs of a recent death are held out, and the chance of obtaining a few shillings is promising. With the information they obtain, (in nine cases out of ten erroneous) they hasten to the parish clerk, who merely takes a memorandum from them. I called on an intelligent individual holding the office of Parish Clerk in an opulent and extensive parish, a few days since, who in producing

chance of confounding other diseases, and an incorrect report is often returned; but Small Pox stands by itself, and cannot be mistaken for any other disease, even by the most ignorant of bystanders wherever it proves fatal.

The second table is founded on the records of an Institution which in the space of ten years has afforded gratuitous medical and surgical assistance and medicines to upwards of forty-two thousand children of the poor—The Royal Metropolitan Infirmary for Children.\* The rules of this infirm-

a handful of these memorandums which had not been brought to account, said "the Methodists have had all these!"

The following are the results of the different censi of the population within the Bills, taken since the commencement of the table,

1750—	653,900	In 1750 there died	23,754
1801—	777,000	1801 —	19,374
1811—	888,000	1811 —	17,043
1821—	1,010,000	1821 —	18,451

It would hence appear that as the population increases, the number of deaths diminishes, the fact is, however, simply that a very large portion of the burials are not performed by the ministers of the established church. That the dissenters from that church are becoming every year more numerous, no one can fail to perceive, and it is equally certain that their burial grounds are multiplied in number, or increased in size in proportion.

\* The introduction of this Institution, its origin, and progress, to the attention of our readers, is not merely justifiable, but absolutely necessary to a due estimation of the table. It was



ary forbid the admission to its advantages of any child beyond the twelfth year. On the admission

founded in 1820, and its objects, as stated by the founders, were to afford instant relief to all suffering infant children on the application of the parents, without the formality and consequent loss of time of obtaining letters of recommendation or introduction from subscribers. It was urged by them that the established hospitals and dispensaries made this a necessary preliminary, and that from the suddenness with which the more formidable diseases of infants made their appearance and ran through their course, an Institution void of those difficulties became necessary. The charitable public readily understood and duly appreciated the principle; funds were subscribed, and stations were appointed for the reception of patients by the medical and surgical officers, where the objects of the Institution could be most satisfactorily carried into effect, namely, in neighbourhoods where the poor most abounded. 1st, In Soho Square, which bounded the parish of St. Giles, where more of pauper misery exists than in any parish in London. 2nd, In the lower parts of Westminster, where the distress is almost as great as in St. Giles's. 3rd, In a central situation in St. Marylebone, having the same recommendations to and claims on the Institution as to locality.

After a few years it was found, notwithstanding the diligent superintendence of the earliest friends of the Institution, and the most rigid attention of the medical officers, that the funds were unequal to so extended a scale of charity, as was necessary to the support of three different establishments, and unfortunately for the cause of humanity, the friends of the Institution were compelled to reduce their three stations into one. From that time, however, notwithstanding the diminution of the scale of its usefulness which has resulted, it has remained in possession of the strongest possible claim on the benevolent, for, in the language of its treasurers, it does the greatest good with the least expence.



of the patient, the parents are required to state if the child has been Vaccinated, Inoculated for the Small Pox, or had the latter disease naturally; and if these questions be answered in the negative, Vaccination is recommended and enforced. Whatever the answer to the question may be, it is entered in an appropriate column, in a line with the name of the patient. Thus taking the first line of the table for the last three months of 1820, all 1821, and first three months of 1822, we have the number of patients admitted, 8475.

Of whom had been Vaccinated	3456
Inoculated for Small Pox	- 524
Had Natural Small Pox	- 1360
Remaining unprotected	- 3135
	<hr/> 8475

To enable our readers to arrive speedily at a correct conclusion, it will be perceived that we have added a calculation of the proportions from year to year to the whole number of patients admitted, 1st, of the Vaccinated; 2nd, of those who had been Inoculated for Small Pox; 3rd, who had had Natural Small Pox; 4th, who were found unprotected, that is who had neither been Vaccinated, Inoculated for Small Pox, or had the latter disease naturally; 5th, of the unprotected to the Vaccinated.

By comparing the two periods of the table, the first of which was constructed originally by Dr. Granville, beginning October 1820, and ending April 1826, (of which the second period is, in fact, only a continuation) we find,

1st, That the proportion of children who have not been Vaccinated when brought for medical assistance is still as much as one half; the last five years having effected no change in this respect.

2nd, That the practice of Inoculation has been reduced to one-third.

3rd, That cases of Natural Small Pox have been reduced from one in six to one in nine.

4th, That the proportion of unprotected have been in the five years, only reduced from 1 in 2, to 1 in  $2\frac{1}{2}$ .

5th; That the proportion of unprotected to the Vaccinated is not materially changed.

However satisfactory the second and third of these results may be, as regards the decline of the practice of Inoculation and Natural Small Pox, the first, fourth, and fifth, afford subject matter for serious enquiry, and fully justify our assertion that

new measures are called for, and that new energies ought to be enlisted in the cause. Every portion of the tables holds out to us the greatest encouragement to such measures, the results are not doubtful. The effect of a temporary panic at every period whenever it has taken place has been, as if by magic, to reduce the mortality at once. What then after a few years perseverance, even with a small portion of the energies at these periods exerted, might be expected? If, on the other hand, nothing more is done than at present, we must be content to expect every few years a mortality like that of 1825. If the tables are worth any thing they fully justify this opinion. The first exhibits proof undeniable, that the mortality from Small Pox has been increasing since 1825, and that the seeds of the disease are more extensively sown. The second shows, that of twelve thousand children placed on the records of the Infirmary, one half had not been Vaccinated, and were, consequently, likely to become the victims.

To particularize the whole of the measures likely to contribute further to the extinction of Small Pox, would be foreign to the purpose of the foregoing sheets, the object of which we have stated at length in our introductory remarks, to be confined to the placing before our readers the materials on which to form their opinions. To inform

and to convince parents, was the extent of our hopes, and we asked, "Is it not certain that every parent so informed and so convinced, would feel himself bound in his own person to advocate the cause of Vaccination, and stem the pride of prejudice against it, not only in his own domestic, but every other circle in which he may happen to move?"

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## APPENDIX.

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THE objects we have in view in attaching the Report of the Vaccine Board of 1811, are manifold: 1st, To show from the highest possible authority, that the severer cases of Small Pox occurring after Vaccination,\* are of a far milder nature than the disease formerly known by that name.

2nd, That other individuals protected in a similar way have resisted the infection under circumstances of the greatest exposure.†

3rd, That Small Pox occurs after successful Inoculation of that disease, as in the cases of Mr. Rowley and Miss Booth.

4th, That as in the case of Godwin, Natural Small Pox occurs twice, and that though after the first attack, Inoculation even *could not* produce it.

5th, That the remarks which follow the state-

\* Cases of Hon. R. Grosvenor, and Master Martin.

† Miss Martin and Servant.

ment of cases have been borne out by subsequent experience, and tend unequivocally and fairly to support our own statements and observations—that they are therefore put in requisition with propriety and advantage, as contributing to the accomplishment of our object—the benefit of our fellow creatures.

The other Reports of the Vaccine Board from year to year, have varied somewhat in their complexion, but at no period have they expressed a doubt of the correctness of *this most important one*, and though in truth it must be considered as having been suddenly called for, and therefore, as deficient in number of undoubted facts and cases to support it, *the time which has since elapsed, has afforded abundance of them.*\*

There is one point of some importance, which in our former pages we declined to take into consideration ; namely, the influence which carelessness,

\* Those who are sufficiently interested in the question, would do well to examine the different Reports of the Vaccine Board. There are observations here and there distributed among them of very considerable interest. In that dated May 18th, 1820, alluding to communications from certain continental physicians, they say, that “ If these facts be correctly reported, they afford convincing proof that the extinction of Small Pox is entirely within our power.”

neglect, or ignorance in the performance of the operation of Vaccination, might have in the chances of the individual's escape from Small Pox. The use we might have made of it would have been entirely favourable to Vaccination, but it was omitted for no other reason, than that a full investigation of it was not in perfect accordance with our intentions as to the extent of our pages. Our case, as we conceived, was strong enough without it. Nevertheless, the following document not only supports it, but may be the means of much benefit, calculated as it is to excite a more rigid attention to the performance of Vaccination.

January 25th, 1826.

SIR,

IN obedience to the orders of Mr. Secretary Peel, the Board of the National Vaccine Establishment proceeded without delay to consider the Report of the Physician of the Small Pox Hospital. The only part of that Report which seemed important, was that which stated that twelve persons had died of Small Pox, in the Small Pox Hospital, after Vaccination.

To authenticate this fact, if it were a fact, the Board requested the attendance of Doctor Gregory, the Physician of the Small Pox Hospital, and author of the Report ; and they believe that they cannot meet the wishes of the Right Honourable

Secretary, for information on the subject, and for a refutation of the statement, if it could be refuted, better, than by subjoining the questions put to Doctor Gregory, and the answers given by him.— They were as follows:—

Q.—When a person has been Vaccinated successfully and effectually, do you not expect to find a cicatrix indication of this in the arm?

A.—Most certainly.

Q.—Will you describe the character of the cicatrix which marks a perfect Vaccination?

A.—It should be very distinctly defined, perfectly circular, with indentations, and of a size not larger than that of a small wafer, or a sixpence.

Q.—Did this characteristic mark of a perfect Vaccination appear in the arm of John Richardson?

A.—Certainly not; and with regard to all the rest of the twelve, excepting William Johnson, the characteristic mark was wanting.

Q.—Then you would have been justified in concluding that their Vaccination had been imperfect and ineffectual, such as could not protect them against Small Pox at any subsequent period of their lives?

A.—Such marks ought not to have been received as evidence of the peculiar protection of Vaccination.



Q.—In fact they might as well not have been Vaccinated at all?

A.—I believe as well not Vaccinated at all.

Q.—Have you any other proofs to state of their having been Vaccinated previously to their taking the Small Pox, of which they died?

A.—No other distinct proofs.—They all, meaning the twelve persons, had the persuasion that they had been Vaccinated.

I am, &c.

HENRY HALFORD,

*President of the Board of the National  
Vaccine Establishment.*

*To Henry Hobhouse, Esq.  
Under Secretary of State, &c. &c. &c.*

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**REPORT**  
OF THE  
**National Vaccine Establishment.**  
1811.

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“ THE Board of the National Vaccine Establishment having learned that great interest has been excited in the public mind, by the occurrence of Small Pox after Vaccination, in the families of the Earl of Grosvenor, and of Sir Henry Martin, Bart. have thought it their duty to lay the following Cases before the public, accompanied with some observations, and a statement how far in their opinion these cases affect the general advantages of Vaccination.

“ The Case of the Hon. Robert Grosvenor, third son of the Earl of Grosvenor, was procured through the favour of Sir Henry Hallford and Sir Walter Farquhar, the physicians who attended the young gentleman during his illness; and the Case of the son of Sir Henry Martin was obtained through the favour of Dr. Heberden. Both of these Cases were also visited by the Director of the Vaccine Establishment.

I. *The Case of the Hon. Robert Grosvenor.*

“ On Sunday, May 26, 1811, the Hon Robert Grosvenor, who was recovering from the Hooping Cough,

became much indisposed and threw up his dinner. Fever followed, and he complained most particularly of excruciating pain in his back. He dwelt on this symptom until Thursday, when he became delirious, and there were observed on his face about twenty spots.

“He had been Vaccinated by Dr. Jenner in his infancy, about ten years ago, and the mark left on his arm indicated a perfect disease.

“On Friday morning the eruption had not increased materially in point of number, but the appearance of the spots and the previous symptoms, suggested strongly a suspicion that the disorder was the Small Pox.

“Sir H. Halford had occasion to go to Windsor in the afternoon of Friday, and did not see Mr. Robert Grosvenor until the Monday following, (June 2d) but he learned from Sir W. Farquhar, who attended him most carefully during Sir Henry’s absence, (and subsequently) that the eruption had increased prodigiously in the course of Friday; that on the evening of that day Mr. Robert Grosvenor began to make bloody water, and that he continued to do so until Monday morning.

“On the tenth day of the disease the pustules began to dry upon the face, which was swollen to a considerable degree, but not to the extent of closing his eyes, and was attended by a salivation which lasted several days. Ptechiæ had occurred in the interstices of several of the spots, particularly on the limbs, and there was that particular smell from the whole frame which is remarkable in bad Cases of confluent Small Pox.

“It was obvious that the first symptoms of which Mr. Grosvenor complained, were such as indicated a violent disease about to follow, and Sir Henry confesses that he entertained a most unfavourable opinion of the issue of such a malady, when it was fully formed; having never seen an instance of recovery under so heavy an eruption

attended by such circumstances. It seemed however that the latter stages of the disease were passed through more rapidly in this case than usual, and it may be a question whether this extraordinary circumstance, as well as the ultimate recovery of Mr. Grosvenor, were not influenced by previous Vaccination.

HENRY HALFORD.

W<sup>R</sup>. FARQUHAR.

“In addition to the preceding account, the Board have authority to state, that during the illness of Mr. Grosvenor, the other children of the Earl of Grosvenor, who had been previously Vaccinated, were exposed to the contagion of the Small Pox under which their brother was suffering, and were also submitted to Small Pox Inoculation without effect.

## II. *The Case of the Son of Sir Henry Martin.*

“Sir Henry Martin’s son, aged eleven years, was Vaccinated by Mr. Tegart, in the year 1801, and exhibited all the usual marks of that disorder in a complete and satisfactory manner. He still retains on his arm the characteristic scar.

“This boy was taken ill on Saturday the 22d day of June, 1811; at the period of the attack he was recovering from Hooping Cough.

“23rd, Continued to be feverish.

“24th, Mr. Tegart was sent to.

“25th, The fever increased, and at night he became delirious.

“26th, An eruption was perceived chiefly about the mouth, at the same time his eyes and throat were slightly inflamed. The fever continued.

“27th, or 2d day of the eruption, the pustules



increased, so as to afford suspicion of the Chicken Pox.

“ 3rd day of the eruption, the pustules increased, the fever decreased.

“ 4th. At the close of the fourth day, Dr. Heberden first saw this boy, with a distinct eruption of the most perfect kind of Small Pox, all pretty uniform in size, well filled with a fluid already beginning to grow yellow, and surrounded by a rose-coloured margin precisely like Small Pox of the fifth day. There were about one hundred pustules on the face, and perhaps twice as many on the limbs, but the trunk was almost free, the features were swollen, but not very much so. The skin was hot, and the pulse quick.

“ 5th day. The pustules were more puriform and yellow, and the patient complained of soreness, but he was cooler, and his pulse was quieter.

“ 6th. The fever had entirely subsided, and the Pock began to turn.

“ 8th. The pustules were dried and beginning to fall off from the face. The boy continued quite well.

W. HEBERDEN.

*Pall Mall,*  
4th July, 1811.

“ With a view of obtaining the most accurate knowledge of the early symptoms of this Case, which did not come under the immediate observation of Dr. Heberden, the Board have procured through the favour of Mr. Teggart of Pall Mall, an account of the commencement and course of the disorder, which corroborates the above statement. And from the same source they have been informed, that Miss Martin and a nursery maid of Sir H. Martin's family, who had both been Vaccinated, were

inoculated with matter taken from Master Martin on the fifth day of the eruption, and were exposed to the contagion of the Small Pox during the course of his disorder, without effect.

“THE BOARD are of opinion, that the Case of the Hon. Robert Grosvenor was a Case of Confluent Small Pox. That the attack and progress of the disorder were attended by symptoms which almost invariably announce a fatal termination. But they observe, that the swelling of the face which is generally so excessive as to close the eyes, and is considered as a favourable symptom, was slighter than usual, that on the tenth day the pustules began to dry upon the face, *and that from that time the disease passed with unusual rapidity through the period when life is generally esteemed to be in the greatest hazard.*

“Those who are acquainted with the nature of the Confluent Small Pox, are aware that this peculiarity cannot be attributed to the effect of medical treatment.

“The Case of the son of Sir Henry Martin exhibits a mild form of distinct Small Pox, occurring after Vaccination.

“In most cases of Small Pox which have succeeded to Vaccination, the pustules have been observed to dry more rapidly, and the disorder has concluded at an earlier period than usual.

“If allowance be made for the relative periods in which the Confluent and Distinct Small Pox complete their course, the rapid progress towards recovery through the latter stage of Confluent Small Pox, as exhibited in the Case of Mr. Grosvenor, may be compared with the rapid desiccation of the pustules in the distinct and peculiarly mild form of the disorder which is considered as Small Pox modified by Vaccination. Both forms of

the disorder proceed in the usual course, the one attended with violent, the other with mild symptoms, till they arrive near to the height, when they appear to receive a check, and the recovery is unusually rapid.

“ From this correspondence of circumstances, the Board are induced to infer that in the case of Mr. Grosvenor, which has been more violent than any yet submitted to them, the progress of the disease through its latter stage, and the consequent abatement of symptoms, were influenced by an anti-variolous effect, produced upon the constitution by the Vaccine process.

“ The occurrence of Small Pox after Vaccination, has been foreseen and pointed out in the Report on Vaccination made to Parliament, by the College of Physicians in the year 1807, to which the Board are desirous of calling the attention of the public; wherein it is stated that,

“ The security derived from Vaccination against the Small Pox, if not absolutely perfect, is as nearly so as can perhaps be expected from any human discovery, for amongst several Hundred Thousand Cases, with the results of which the College have been made acquainted, the number of alleged failures has been surprisingly small, so much so as to form certainly no reasonable objection to the general adoption of Vaccination; for it appears that there are not nearly so many failures in a given number of Vaccinated persons, as there are deaths in an equal number of persons inoculated for the Small Pox. Nothing can more clearly demonstrate the superiority of Vaccination over the Inoculation of the Small Pox than this consideration; and it is a most important fact, which has been confirmed in the course of this inquiry, that in almost every Case in which the Small Pox has succeeded Vaccination, whether by Inoculation or by Casual Infection, the disease has va-



‘ ried much from its ordinary course ; it has neither been  
 ‘ the same in violence nor in the duration of its symp-  
 ‘ toms, but has, with very few exceptions, been remark-  
 ‘ ably mild, as if the Small Pox had been deprived by  
 ‘ the previous Vaccine disease of its usual malignity.’  
 vide Report of College of Physicians, p. 4.

“ The peculiarities of certain constitutions with regard to eruptive fevers form a curious subject of Medical History. Some individuals have been more than once affected with Scarlet Fever and Measles, others have been through life exposed to the contagion of these diseases without effect ; many have resisted the Inoculation and contagion of Small Pox for several years, and have afterwards become susceptible of the disorder, and some have been twice affected with Small Pox.

“ Among such infinite varieties of temperament it will not appear extraordinary that Vaccination, though so generally successful, should sometimes fail of rendering the human constitution unsusceptible of Small Pox, especially since it has been found that in several *instances Small Pox has occurred to individuals over whom the Small Pox Inoculation* had appeared to have produced its full influence. Three instances of this kind have taken place within the last month, and in another instance the natural Small Pox has occurred a second time.

“ These Cases the Board now submit to the Public as a recent illustration of the foregoing assertion, which has long been maintained and supported by credible evidence.

### I. *Case of the Rev. Joshua Rowley.*

“ The Rev. Joshua Rowley, brother to Sir W. Rowley, when an infant was Inoculated by the late Mr.



Adair, 1770; the scar left by the Inoculation is perfectly visible, his mother the Dowager Lady Rowley, remembers perfectly his having a tolerable sprinkling of Small Pox, and says he was afterwards repeatedly exposed to Variolous infection in the Nursery, when his three younger brothers were successively Inoculated, all of whom had some degree of eruption, and since that time frequently in performing the clerical duties of his profession.

“ On Wednesday the 5th of June, he felt much indisposed, complained of pain in his head and back, attended with considerable restlessness and prostration of strength: on Friday the 7th, an eruption appeared chiefly on his face and breast; he was attended by Mr. Woodman, of Bognor, only, till the Monday following, when Mr. Guy, Surgeon, of Chichester, was first consulted; on examining the eruption, Mr. Guy was immediately struck with its resemblance to the Small Pox, and on gently hinting his suspicion to Mr. Rowley, received the information above related. On the following day the progress of the eruption towards maturation, and the swelling of the face, which is characteristic of the Small Pox, left no doubt of the nature of the malady. The eruption was perfectly distinct, it was very full all over the trunk of the body, and there were about two hundred pustules on the face. Mr. Guy is of opinion, that this was a clearly marked Case of Small Pox.

“ The History of the previous Variolous Inoculation in 1770 was procured from the Dowager Lady Rowley by Mr. Dundas, Sergeant Surgeon to his Majesty; and the account of the present case was transmitted to the Director of Vaccination of this Establishment, on the application of the Board, by Mr. Guy, an eminent Surgeon of Chichester.

## II. *Case of Miss Sarah Booth, of the Covent Garden Theatre.*

“ Dr. Bree was called to visit Miss S. Booth, on Monday June 25th. She was said to be ill with the Small Pox, and the following circumstances were reported by the mother and sisters.

“ Miss Booth is eighteen years of age, she had been Inoculated for the Small Pox at five years of age, and had been affected with the usual degree of fever; the arm had been violently inflamed, and an eruption of Small Pox pustules had appeared round the Inoculated part, from which matter had been taken by Mr. Kennedy, the Surgeon who attended her. Mr. Kennedy expressed himself satisfied that Miss S. Booth had passed regularly through the disease.

“ The usual scar of Small Pox Inoculation is perfectly evident on the arm.

“ On Thursday, June 20th, Miss Booth was seized with fever, distinguished by vomiting, violent headache, pains in the back and loins.

“ The symptoms continued till Saturday, June 22nd, in the evening of which day some pustules came out on the forehead and scalp.

“ Sunday, June 23rd, a more complete eruption appeared on the face and neck, and she was relieved from the violence of the fever. The vomiting however continued, the throat became very sore, and a salivation began.

“ Monday, June 24th. The eruption extended itself on the body, the fever was still more abated, but the salivation, soreness of the throat, and vomiting were urgent symptoms.

“ Tuesday, June 25th. The fourth day of the erup-

tion, the salivation and retching continued, with soreness of the throat.

“ Wednesday, June 26th, fifth day of the eruption. Pustules were noticed on the lower extremities, those on the face advance, and the eyes are swelled, the number of the pustules on the head and face is about two dozen.

“ Thursday, June 27th, sixth day of the eruption. The pustules on the face begin to turn. She still suffers from sore throat and salivation. This evening, contrary to advice, she went to her business at the Theatre.

“ Friday, June 28th, seventh day of the eruption. The pustules on the face are turned, those on the lower extremities are few in number, but well filled and not yet changed.

“ Saturday, June 29th, eighth day of the eruption. She only complains of sickness. After this day the pustules turned and dried on the lower extremities, and no complaint remained.

“ This Case appeared to have been a very mild Case of distinct Small Pox.

ROBT. BREE.

“ This Case was visited by the greater number of Members of the Board, and also by the Director, and was attended by Mr. Hewson, of James Street, Covent Garden, who entertains no doubt of this having been a Case of Small Pox.

### III. *Case of John Godwin.*

“ Mrs. Godwin, No. 6, Stratton Street, Piccadilly, states that she was brought to bed of this son in October, 1800, that six weeks after he was born, the Small Pox prevailed very much in her neighbourhood, and one



child died of it in the house in which she lived. About this time her son was attacked with very violent fever, succeeded by a copious eruption all over the face and body, which was declared by Mr. Smith, an Apothecary who attended him, to be the Small Pox, and which was ten or twelve days before it completely scabbed and dried off.

“Some time after this, a brother of her husband, a medical man who had not seen the child during its illness, Inoculated him for the Small Pox, in order to insure his complete security; a small pimple on the part was only formed, which soon disappeared, and no fever or eruption ensued. About six weeks ago, this boy now eleven years old, was attacked with fever, followed with an eruption, which broke out on the face, body, and limbs, exhibiting the ordinary appearance of Small Pox, and which turned on the eighth day.

“Mr. Kerrison of New Burlington Street, who attended this boy, states that the eruption exhibited the exact appearance, and passed through all the stages of distinct Small Pox. He also from this boy Inoculated a child who had fever at the usual time, followed by a slight variolous eruption.

“The history of the former disease was procured from Mrs. Godwin, and the history of the second attack of Small Pox from Mr. Kerrison, by Mr. Moore, Director of Vaccination at this Establishment.

#### *IV. Case of Peter Sylvester, No. 10, Cross Street, Carnaby Market.*

“This boy's parents are both dead. He was born on June 7th, 1798, and on the 21st Feb. following was Inoculated for the Small Pox, by Mr. Ring, of New Street, Surgeon. Mr. Ring showed the Director of Vaccination



at this Establishment, his account book of that period, in which there is a charge regularly entered for Inoculating this boy for the Small Pox.

“The cicatrix on his arm is still conspicuous, and six or seven Small Pox pits occasioned by the former eruption have marked his face.

“On the 24th June last, this boy was taken ill with fever; on the 27th an eruption on the skin took place. Mr. Moore, the Director, saw him on the 30th; the spots on the skin were very numerous, but distinct; and the skin round their bases was inflamed, many had formed within the mouth and throat.

“July 1st, the eruption has now assumed the appearance of genuine Small Pox, the pustules are augmenting and the face is beginning to swell. 2d, The pustules are larger, and the face much swelled. 3d, The pustules on the face are at the height, and the eyes are nearly closed. 4th, The pustules on the face have all begun to turn; all fever is gone.

“This Case is drawn up from the notes of Mr. Moore. The Case was visited by several Members of the Board, and by many other Medical Gentlemen of the highest respectability.

“FROM the period at which the violent opposition to Small Pox Inoculation subsided, till the Establishment of Vaccination, no reasonable parent has refused to allow his children the benefit of Inoculation, although it has been generally acknowledged that the Inoculation of the Small Pox sometimes produces a fatal disease; and if at that time the instances in which the Natural Small Pox had occurred after Inoculation, had been communicated to the public, every intelligent man would undoubtedly

have still continued the same course, from a desire of affording his children the best chance of safety, although his confidence in the absolute security from Natural Small Pox, must have been in some degree abated.

“ In the same manner no effect injurious to Vaccination ought to result from the knowledge of the above failures. Parents always had been apprized that there were occasional failures of Vaccination, but they were always aware that none of their children would die of Vaccine Inoculation, and that when it failed, the succeeding Small Pox was almost always much mitigated and disarmed of half its terrors. It was natural therefore, that they should choose Vaccination as the less dangerous disorder, and the same reason still exists for their perseverance in that choice. If there be constitutions which are twice susceptible of Small Pox, a disorder which produces a violent action upon the human frame, and often destroys life, it is natural to expect that Vaccination should not in every instance prevent the Small Pox, and that the anomaly which occurs in the one disease should likewise take place in the other. It is ever to be kept in view that the number of deaths from Inoculated Small Pox, exceeds the number of failures of Vaccination. It appears from the present state of our information, that one person in three hundred dies from the Inoculated Small Pox, and that there is perhaps one failure in a thousand after Vaccination. An individual who under such circumstances should prefer the Inoculation of his Children for the Small Pox, to submitting them to Vaccination, would be guilty of an improvidence similar to that of a parent who should choose for his son a military service, in which there was one chance in three hundred of being killed, in preference to a station, where there was only one chance in a thousand of being slightly wounded.

“ The Board are of opinion, that Vaccination still rests upon the basis on which it was placed, by the Reports of the several Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of the United Kingdom, which were laid before Parliament in the year 1807. That the general advantages of Vaccination are not discredited by the instances of failure which have recently occurred, the proportion of failures still remaining less in number than the deaths which take place from the Inoculated Small Pox. They are led by their information to believe, that since this practice has been fully established no death has in any instance occurred from Small Pox after Vaccination— That in most of the Cases in which Vaccination has failed, the Small Pox has been a disease remarkably mild, and of unusually short duration; and they are further of opinion, that the severity of the symptoms with which Mr Grosvenor was affected, forms an exception to a general rule.

“ That absolute security from the Natural Small Pox is not even to be obtained by Small Pox Inoculation, is sufficiently evident from the annexed Cases, and the Board are enabled to state, that they have been made acquainted with instances of individuals who have twice undergone the Natural Small Pox.

“ Under all these circumstances, the Board feel justified in still recommending and promoting Vaccination, and in declaring their unabated confidence in this practice. Since in some peculiar frames of constitution the repetition of Small Pox is neither prevented by Inoculation nor casual infection, the Board are of opinion that in such peculiar constitutions, the occurrence of Small Pox after Vaccination may be reasonably expected, and perhaps in a greater proportion; but, with this admission, they do not hesitate to maintain, that the proportionate advantages of Vaccination to individuals and the



public, are infinitely greater than those of Small Pox Inoculation.

“ They are anxious, that the existence of certain peculiarities of the human frame, by which some individuals are rendered by nature more or less susceptible of eruptive fevers, and of the recurrence of such disorders, should be publicly known ; for they feel confident that a due consideration of these circumstances, and a just feeling of the welfare of the community, will induce the public to prefer a mild disease like Vaccination, which where it fails of superseding the Small Pox, yet mitigates its violence, and prevents its fatal consequences, to one whose effects are frequently violent, to one which often occasions deformity and blindness, and when it is contracted by casual infection, has been supposed to destroy one in six in all that it attacks. And it must not be forgotten, that in a public view this constitutes the great objection to Inoculation of the Small Pox, that by its contagion it disseminates death throughout the empire ; whilst Vaccination, whatever be the comparative security which it affords to individuals, occasions no subsequent disorder, and has never, by the most violent of its opposers, been charged with producing an epidemical sickness.

“ By Order of the Board,

*July* 18, 1811.

“ JAS. HERVEY, Register.”

FINIS.













